Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861. NUMBER 113

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ... BENEFIT OF MR. COULDOCK, Who will appear in the great character of ANTOINE DE VERNAY ... FRIDAY, Nov. 15th, will be presented ... THE ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE. Antoine De Vernay ... Mr. Couldock. ... GRAND DANCE ... To conclude with the Domestic Drama of the CHIMNEY CORNER. Mr. McVicker ... Mr. Myers ... Mrs. Marble ... Mr. Couldock will shortly appear in a new Drama, entitled JACQUES THE ... GREAT EXPECTATIONS ...

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY NOW OPEN GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, Kingsbury Block, 111 Randolph street. A choice Exhibition of Paintings From the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, New York. Including CHAS. LUCY's great $5,000 prize picture "THE PILGRIM FATHERS," T. P. ROSSITER's grand scriptural painting of "JEREMIAH," with above forty other fine works of art. Open daily from 9 till 1, 3 till 5 and 7 till 10. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WASTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the residents of Chicago, that he will be happy to give lessons to Schools and Private Families ... the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. WASTELL ...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts. Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday ... day night for Scholars and Friends ... mitted except those introduced by scholars. P. O. Box 1053.

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By a good tenant a house near business part of the city ... Apply to J. L. LEE, corner Clark and Lake streets.

WANTED—A young man with a knowledge of the Dry Goods Business ... reference required. H. & G. GOODRIDGE, 129 Desplaines street, West Side.

WANTED.—A situation as Housekeeper in a hotel or some private family where servants are required. ... Address ... Box 3560, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a Practical M[an] ... Address JAMES R. MANN, Post Office Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States to sell the GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machines. This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to their popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. S. YOUNG & CO., General Agents, Chicago.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had seven years experience in a FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE, in Connecticut, wishes a situation ... good House in Chicago, Dry Goods preferred ... Please address H. T. PECK, Waterbury, Conn.

AGENTS TO GET RECRUITS WANTED.—The most liberal compensation given. Apply at 129 West Randolph street, or address Capt. W. GUTHRIE, Mechanic's Fusileer Regiment, Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. ... corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The first-class four story and basement store, No. 105 Lake street. Inquire of F. MOSELEY, Tremont House, or LUTHER HAVEN, Custom House.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, ... Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. ... For particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, located in the West Division, ... garden purposes. Apply to J. F. BURTON, ... Ingalls street, Room No. 6.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 80 acres, ... comfortable house, and large orchard of apple and other fruit trees, one of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. For particulars, inquire of J. MORRISON & CO., 70 South Water street.

25 HEAD OF HORSES, 240 acres of Land in Wisconsin, two horse wagons, and two Double Harnesses for sale, ... Horses are now in pasture near Bloomington ... For particulars, inquire at the ANDERSON HOUSE, corner of Canal and Randolph streets, or address ... C, Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, [illegible] Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $350 CASH.—One smart five (5) horse Steam Engine, having been run about six (6) months. Also, an ... large size Corn Sheller, ... A. G. MOREY, 9 Board Trade Building.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—... house on Indiana, near La Salle street; ... a very good house on Depuyster street, ... house on Jefferson near Jackson street; ... with large two-story house, on Indiana, ... ERNEST PRUSSING ... corner Clark and Washington.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—For sale for cash a large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and Variety Store. One of the best Country Stores in the West. It has always done the entire Drug trade of the surrounding country, besides which it has been doing a very large cash business in Groceries, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Books, Lamps, &c. The store is situated 125 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the town of ... Particulars as to the amount of Drugs required with other information, can be had of LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, or by applying personally or by letter to HENRY ... [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms, with board at 118 South La Salle street. A desirable location for business men.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and Day Board to be had at No. [illegible] State street, second dwelling north of Madison street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 123 North Wells street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 233 and 235 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, ... only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated ... 164 Monroe street ...

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at ... State street. Also, a few day boarders ...

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 208 West Washington street, corner of ... [illegible]

Lost.

LOST.—A Pony Stallion, sorrel, ... [illegible]

LOST—On Wednesday, in the ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily, delivered in city, per year, $8.00; per week, .15; Daily, to mail subscribers, per year, 7.00; per six months, 4.00; ... [illegible] ... 20.00. ☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time ... ☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

NO MORE CAVALRY.

In our last issue, on the authority of the Madison Journal, we stated that the authority given to ex-Governor Barstow of Wisconsin to raise and equip a cavalry regiment had been revoked, a telegraphic dispatch to that effect from the War Department having been received in Madison on Tuesday. Whatever reason may be suggested for this change, there is evidence to believe that it is a general one, arising from what must have been a recent decision at headquarters to enlist no more cavalry, since we notice in our exchanges that similar revocations have been sent and orders to discontinue further enlistments.

The reason for this is doubtless and obviously, that the War Department deem this arm of the service sufficiently large. It now consists of fifty regiments, exclusive of detached companies and squadrons, the number, including those in service and forming, divided among the States as follows:

Maine 1, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 1, New York 6, Pennsylvania 7, Ohio 6, Indiana 3, Illinois 11, Wisconsin 2, Iowa 3, Michigan 3, Kansas 2, Kentucky 2, Missouri 2—Total 50.

In addition to these, there are five regiments of Regular Cavalry now in service, and one forming at Pittsburgh. Doubtless the total will be swelled by detached companies to nearly *sixty thousand*, and the War Department probably deem it proper to close the list.

The growth of this branch of the military service has been at a rate that attests its popularity. Before Bull Run the settled policy was against the enrollment of volunteers as cavalry. Next came the plan, deemed sufficient, to add three regiments of volunteers to the regular army. These were virtually taken at large, without reference to States, for though nominally they were assigned to New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the colonels of each, save the last, were appointed from other [States.]

The Troubles of the Czar.

Just now, the Autocrat of all the Russias finds his imperial craft beset by stormy seas, with dark prospects for even rougher work ahead. He, at least, of all the crowned heads of Europe cannot, from a bed of roses, look across the Atlantic to make merry over the troubles of a Republican President. What, with discontented nobles, chafed and angry already at the half developed plans of their progressive monarch; serfs, whose bettered condition gives them all the more freedom to plot and conspire for rights and immunities still withheld from their transition state; and threatening insurrection and revolt, and now, as comes the latest intelligence, the Imperial Universities in a ferment, the Czar is far from pressing an easy throne.

American readers will understand readily these sources of present disturbances in Europe, except the last, for with our own educational systems as they are, emeutes among college boys have very slight general importance. But with the Emperor the case is quite different, he having borrowed his University system from England, hoping, as there, by schools founded and faculties supported by the Government, to make grateful learning, and pampered science, conservators of peace, the University men the conservative supporters of the realm. Instead of this the students are revolutionists, have freely discussed the burning questions of the day, in connection with serfdom, Poland, and other exciting subjects, and their decisions have been such as to indicate a tendency to ultraism which the Government is not prepared to sanction.

The Privateer Sumter.

There has been no confirmation of the capture of the privateer Sumter, and there probably will be none, as the report is wholly imaginary. The "family letter," containing the information, was written on board the steamer, of Galveston, Oct. 25th, and stated that the privateersmen were prisoners on board the Niagara, off the Balize. Now it would take several days for the news to pass between the two vessels, and as, by direct information from the Niagara to the 24th ult., it appears that the steamer at that date, it is apparent that the writer merely gave his friends a piece of marine gossip that was floating about. The letter was first published in the National Intelligencer, and from thence the story spread over the country.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

The Bridge Burning in Tennessee—Zollicoffer's Precarious Situation—Mr. Prentice and Ex-Governor Morehead—Gov. Magoffin still for "Peace."

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14, 1861.

It is a matter of some moment and interest to know whether or not the late movement in East Tennessee, resulting in the destruction of several railroad bridges in that part of the country, was the effect of a mutual understanding on the part of the Union men there and the Government. Anxiously is the inquiry made whether Gen. Thomas will take advantage of this action of the Union men. There is but little doubt the destruction of the works has been general throughout Middle and east Tennessee. Information derived from a spy has been had here to the effect that the bridge over the Cumberland at Nashville, Tenn., and the long and costly bridge over the deep and rapid Tennessee river between Bolivar, Ala., and Chattanooga, have both been destroyed at the same time. If these disasters (to the rebels) occurring simultaneously with the landing of the fleet and the heavy reinforcement of the columns in Kentucky, lead to the opinion and originate the hope that these movements were decided upon by the Government and executed by its friends in the South, and that advantage will be immediately taken of the new situation.

How much this is changed and how threatening the position of the Union armies has become the reader can see by a glance at the map better than can be stated on paper. The army of Gen. Zollicoffer is shut out from ... absolutely. Unprepared for ... in a hostile region, with a formidable ... in his front and on his left flank, his ... demoralized by a bad defeat and a long ... retreat, his situation is exceedingly ... East Tennessee ought to be in the possession of the Union troops before her ... thank God over their Christmas ... The East Tennesseeans have no disposition to eat Christmas dinners under the Confederate flag. The United States ought to ... New Year's dawn illumines the ... of the Cumberland range, and that the ... of the Southern Switzerland should ... for a "brightly breaking morning." ... would be pleasant for Union troops to ... these men with "A happy New Year."

We have no particulars of the fight at Pikeville, which we have not had by telegraph.

George D. Prentice of the Journal left for Washington on Tuesday. It is stated that his ... to obtain the release of Ex-Governor Morehead, a State prisoner at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. The sympathies of Mr. Prentice have been ... the reports ... of Gov. Morehead's wife. Mr. Prentice might use his influence to much better purpose ... prisoners of Gov. Morehead's stamp.

Gov. Magoffin has issued a proclamation ... Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. ... [illegible]

OUR BEAUFORT VICTORY.

Our readers will thank us for the following compilation of the full and voluminous details of New York reporters who were witnesses of the Beaufort affair. These we have culled at random, and arranged in manner as presented, giving the leading facts and features obtained without other than this general credit.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE VOYAGE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

Last evening, Monday, Oct. 28, were issued from the headquarters of the flag officer, the orders for the fleet to sail this morning, getting under way as rapidly as they could take their respective places in line. Before sunrise, this golden morning, every vessel had the Union Jack at her mast head, as a signal for getting up steam, and at 5½ the gun boats and other armed vessels that were to form the line in front of the transports, began to take up position, and shortly to steam out of the bay.

At 12 noon to-day we are all under way. Our vessels sail four cables lengths apart sideways, and one and a half cables length distant, each in advance of the other. The battle front of the Grand Expedition stretched nearly six miles from wing to wing. From front to rear, from the stately Wabash to the gunboats Mohican and Seminole that protected our rear, the distance is not far from three miles; while, if we chose to extend the line to the little fleet of our coal schooners that follow on still further behind, we might add another mile or so to our figures.

Leaving Fortress Monroe behind, we have discovered that our rate of speed was to be very low, to accommodate all classes of sail. Our own Atlantic, spite of burning coal under but three boilers, and keeping the fires so low that the engineers swear there isn't fire enough to broil a mackerel, cannot run slow enough, but involuntarily shoots ahead, and is then compelled to stop entirely until the tardy fleet creep up.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Of course, our first lookout this morning was for the fleet. The vessels had kept admirably together. At 3 o'clock there were visible from our wheelhouse 33 sail of vessels, great and small, the Wabash in her proper position at the head of the fleet.

The observation to day at noon showed us to be in latitude 35 deg. 29 min., longitude 75 deg. 3 min. Distance from Fortress Monroe 118 miles, showing an average speed for the entire fleet of 4½ miles an hour, or thereabouts. At 8 p. m. we passed Cape Hatteras.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

All through the night the breeze has kept briskly up, and this morning a very heavy sea is running. At 2 A. M., from our wheelhouse there were visible 36 of our vessels. During the night, the steamer Illinois found herself among the shoals. She hurriedly cast off her tow, which vessel, in the confusion of the time ran into the steamer, carrying away the upper half of her chimney, or smokestack, and doing other but not serious damage. By what miracle of seamanship both vessels were finally extricated, I cannot pretend to tell.

Though the Illinois had been delayed until she herself was 35 miles behind the fleet, the rest of the vessels had not slackened in any degree their onward course, but they were going so slow that it was a very easy matter for the lagging vessels, by cracking on all steam, to come up with the others. At night the fleet was not widely scattered from the original order of sailing, and as the wind had died away, and the waves had been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," all things looked especially prosperous.

The observations showed us to be at noon to-day in latitude 34:32, longitude 75:48. Distance made in the last 24 hours, 90 miles.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

A most noticeable thing this morning is the glorious showing forth of a brilliant rainbow which as there is neither rain nor, at the moment, sun, seems to us to put in its appearance without sufficient cause or provocation. The officers and soldiers of the regiment behold it interestedly; your correspondent gazes at it admiringly; the officers of the ship and the sailors look at it one-sidedly, and not a few of them swear at it audibly. Others repeat this couplet:

"A rainbow in the morning,
Sailors take warning."

The fleet still preserve pretty close order, though there are but twenty or thereabout to be seen from our decks at once. But we have reports that a number have shot ahead of us in the night, and that we have shot ahead of still others, so that we are convinced that a circle of a few miles circumscribes us all, and that we are pressing on well together toward our port of destination.

By 4 o'clock P. M. the gale had so strengthened as to make the morning's iris the particolored subject of a universal curse; by 5 o'clock P. M. the wind had come into its sturdiest galehood, and was making everything spin before it. The storm was at its height at about 6 P. M., and raged with the utmost violence and without cessation till 4 A. M., when the first signs of abatement occurred.

On Friday, at noon, the observation showed us to be in latitude 32 55, longitude 77:57, and that, during the preceding 14 hours we had run 144 miles.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

All day Saturday the gale kept us so busy that we had little time to look out for the fleet, and an occasional glimpse of a single vessel was all that we obtained. An idea of the violence of the storm may be formed when I state that our 24 hours' run was but 27 miles. At noon we stood in latitude 32 deg. 29 min., longitude 78 deg. 65 min.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The gale is gone. At noon to-day we were in latitude 32 deg. 21 min., longitude 79 deg. 27 min. Distance run in the last 24 hours, 67 miles. The sealed orders were opened yesterday, and everybody now knows, what a few of us before well understood, that we are bound for Port Royal, South Carolina, for which place we are now directly heading. We shall be there to-morrow, then, if all our fleet come up to the scratch, and we go to work with our full force, we shall see what we shall see.

THE ARRIVAL AND RENDEZVOUS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

The first of our fleet to reach Port Royal harbor was the gunboat Bienville, which arrived on Sunday night. Others followed in quick succession, and at 10 a. m. of Monday, when the Atlantic came in, there were 26 of the fleet in sight, either coming in or actually at anchor. As fast as the gunboats arrived, they were set about the work of ascertaining the state of the soundings—not only the depth of water, but if any obstructions had been sunk in the channels.

Not half the fleet anchored on Monday before the lighter gunboats were already employed in this duty, and engaged in verifying, by actual soundings, the information we were already in possession of, as to the depth of water in the harbor and through the different channels.

While in the performance of these duties, our boats were engaged by five rebel gunboats, which suddenly appeared from behind a headland which had hitherto concealed them. They boldly ran down, and, without hesitation, engaged our gunboats. The skirmish was a sharp one, lasting about three quarters of an hour, and terminating in the complete triumph of our boats, and the retirement of the rebel steamers.

THE RECONNOISSANCE.

On Tuesday morning Gen. Sherman, in the steam tug Mercury, started to make a particular examination at Hilton Head and Bay Point, with the idea of approaching the shore close enough to tempt the enemy to fire, and thus betray his position. A large number of our transports were then at anchor within the bar, about four miles from the land, and most of the gunboats had taken position a short distance in advance of them, in order that none should fall as prizes into the hands of the rebel steamers.

Before the Mercury had gone a mile in the direction of the land, it was discovered that Tatnall's boats—river steamers, painted black, supposed to be the Everglade, the Cecil, and the Excel—were coming outside of the Inlet, with their rebel flags waving, an impudent defiance to our fleet. The Pawnee, Ottawa, Seminole, Curlew, and Isaac M. Smith at once headed towards the saucy vessels, when Tatnall opened fire, although he was fully a mile beyond the point at which he could inflict damage with his guns. Not willing to throw their shots away, our boats reserved their fire, making all speed towards the Confederates, who took care, however, not to be caught within range, and steamed off, as they did last evening, to the friendly cover of Bay Point.

This maneuver had its significance. It was an attempt to decoy our vessels within range of two powerful batteries, three miles apart, nearly opposite each other on either side of Port Royal Bay, the entrance to which they commanded. The object of the movement was suspected, but as it was our purpose to ascertain the enemy's strength, the boats were not deterred from following. They had approached within a short mile of Bay Point, on the northern side of the inlet, when the guns mounted there belched a fiery announcement of their presence. Presently a battery on the other side, at Hilton Head, revealed itself by throwing a volley of 10-inch shell, followed with rapid shots from a large rifled cannon. The gunboats gallantly exposed themselves to this cross fire, which was kept up on both sides with great spirit for about half an hour. As, however, it was no part of our plan to bring about a general engagement at that time, and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, a signal recalling the gun-boats was given, and they rejoined the fleet.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

On Wednesday, after a consultation of the Generals on board the Wabash, it was determined to yield the guidance of the affair to the navy. Gen. Sherman told Commodore Dupont—and Gens. Wright, Stephens and Viele concurred in the statement—that the soldiers could not land unless the sailors first silenced the rebel batteries. Blue jackets have a reputation for being equal to emergencies, and in this instance there was no shrinking from the responsibility. It was intended that the attack should have commenced immediately, and in anticipation active preparations were made. Gen. Sherman resumed his former quarters on the Atlantic, and the Wabash and other frigates were cleared for action.

The lateness of the hour to which these preparations were necessarily carried, reserved the opening of the work until morning.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the flagship Wabash signaled to form in the order of battle. The flag-ship led the main column, having her position on the Susquehanna's starboard quarter and maintaining it during the entire action. They were drawn up in the following order:

Main Column.—Wabash, Susquehanna, Mohican, Seminole, Pawnee, Unadilla, Pembina.

Starboard Column.—Bienville, Seneca, Curlew, Penguin, Ottawa, Vandalia.

The ships made the entrance of the Port Royal channel. At the point between the forts it is twenty-five hundred yards wide. As the fleet moved up the rebel batteries on both sides of the river opened fire on the head of the column, with heavy guns of long range.

It was the plan of battle to engage the batteries alternately, and the vessels, preserving their relative positions, were to move in circles before the foe. This mode of procedure was decided upon, because the current sets swiftly in the straits between the fortifications, which are about two miles and three-quarters apart, and it is impossible, even had it been desirable, for the vessels to remain stationary long enough to silence one battery before attacking the other.

The Wabash was brought as near Hilton Head battery as the depth of water permitted; while soundings were given and signals made during the whole time the ship was in action, as regularly as upon ordinary occasions. Within a distance of nine hundred yards from the rebel guns, the Wabash threw in her fiery messengers, while the other frigates, no further away, participated in the deadly strife; and the gunboats, from their sheltered nook, raked the ramparts frightfully. Thus the fire of about fifty guns was concentrated every moment upon the enemy, who worked heroically, never wavering in his reply, except when the Wabash was using her batteries directly in front of him. Then it was too hot for flesh and blood to endure. Shells fell almost as rapidly as hail-drops within, and for a mile and a half beyond the battery. As they struck and plowed into the earth, a dense pillar of sand would shoot upward, totally obscuring the fortification, and driving the blinded gunners from their pieces.

I heard frequently, during the hottest of the fight, most unqualified expressions of approval for the manner in which the rebels served their guns. That their marksmanship was good, the torn hulls and cut rigging of our vessels, rather than the number of killed on board, furnish full evidence.

After the second round had been brilliantly fought on both sides, the Wabash gave a signal to the vessels which had been most actively engaged to cease firing and give refreshments to their men. Then it was that the gunboats did their most efficient cannonading. Their shell and round shot flew straight across the parapet of the fortification, driving the men from their guns and making dreadful havoc.

The little steam-tug Mercury, Master Commanding Martin, gallantly steamed into a shallow bay to the left of the fort, not more than half a mile distant, and presenting her diminutive figure to the rebel guns, opened upon them with her 30 pounder Parrott, which was fired rapidly and with good effect. From her proximity to the fort, Capt. Martin was probably the first to see that the rebels were preparing to evacuate the place. In rear of the fortifications, extending about three-fourths of a mile, is a broad meadow, bounded by dense woods. Across this open space the enemy was carrying his dead and wounded, and wagons were hurriedly removing the equipage of the camp.

The Mercury, steaming closer to the shore, found that the battery had been deserted, and immediately took the news to the flag-ship, which, by this time, with her sister vessels, was coming up like a destroying angel to renew the conflict. The Commodore almost simultaneously received confirmation of the tidings from other sources, and even while listening to the words of the messenger, the rebels struck their flag. The signal to cease firing was at once hoisted, and it being precisely 2½ o'clock, the bombardment had been nearly five hours in progress.

The flag-ship lowered a boat and sent it ashore, carrying a flag of truce in the bow, and our own proud banner at the stern. Its mission was to inquire if the enemy had surrendered. Commander John Rodgers, a passenger on the Wabash, who had come down to join his vessel, the Flag, now blockading off Charleston, and had been acting during the fight as aid to Commodore Dupont, was assigned the duty of taking the flag ashore. Himself and crew were unarmed, but they found no one to receive them. He planted the American ensign upon the deserted ramparts, and took possession of the rebel soil of South Carolina in the majesty of the United States. Another and larger Star Spangled Banner was afterwards displayed upon the flag staff of a building a few rods to the left, where the rebel standard had waved during the combat, and whence it had just been taken down.

Commodore Tatnall and his gunboats disappeared in the early part of the engagement. He sent a few shots towards the fleet, but as usual his boats were not near enough to do us injury. Much regret was felt that neither of our fast steamers pursued and captured the Commodore. He would have been an interesting prisoner. Among the papers found in the secession garrison was one from Mr. Tatnall, in which he promised emphatically to Gen. Drayton, who commanded the rebel forces, that his gunboats should be brought down from Savannah, and that they should share the fate of the forts. The promise was kept, and the fate was shared—the latter much earlier than was necessary.

From the best data that could be obtained, two thousand shot and shell were delivered by the fleet. Individual cases of gallantry were numerous. The men fought with determined bravery; they worked on coolly, and the silence was only broken by an occasional cheer when some marked effect was noticed by the firing.

Every vessel engaged in the action was more or less cut up, although none were injured so badly as to make it necessary to return home for repairs. The Wabash, the largest vessel in the fleet, was singled out as the special target of the enemy's fire. Thirty-four shots struck her.

THE LANDING.

The transports had been lying during the engagement with their anchors "hove short," ready to run up to the fort with their troops at the first sign of victory. Immediately they got under way, and the boats were being collected for the purpose of disembarkation.

The limited means for landing made the operation one of the slowest and most tedious I have ever witnessed. Wrights Brigade was first put ashore, consisting of the New Hampshire fourth, Col. Thomas J. Whipple; Connecticut Sixth, Lieut. Col. Wm G. Ely; Connecticut Seventh, Col. Alfred H. Terry; Maine Ninth, Col. Rishworth Rich.

Evidences of the wild confusion—nay, the abject terror—in which the rebels had left the fort, were abundant everywhere. There were twenty-three guns in the work, only three of which had been dismounted by our fire, and not one of the remainder had been spiked. Several, indeed, were loaded, ready for our men to defend themselves in case they should be attacked; while the magazines, of which there were three in the fort, contained ammunition enough to withstand a very long siege.

The encampment, consisting of about eighty tents, to the left of the fortifications, indicated, if anything, more plainly than the fort, how hurriedly its late occupants had decamped. Most of the tents had been undisturbed. Officers' furniture, uniforms, dress swords, small stores, with here and there an article which told that even in camp the warriors had not been bereft of the society of their wives, mothers and sisters,—were left as significant tell tales of a sudden departure. Over the meadow, to which I before alluded, were scattered blankets, knapsacks, (some of which, singularly enough, were recognised as those which had been cast away by our panic-stricken troops at Bull Run,) muskets, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, and a few dead mules and broken vehicles—not camp wagons but family carriages which had been used to carry away the dead and wounded. I was afterwards told by a slave that the rebels, believing their position to be impregnable, and confident of sinking the ships, had invited the ladies of the neighborhood to come down and see our chastisement. Many did so, and the broken carriages in the field that had conveyed them thither, but in view of the unexpected result of the fight, these vehicles were devoted to the use of the wounded.

The works at Bay Point are scarcely inferior to those of Hilton Head. There were fourteen guns abandoned at this place only one of which was spiked. On the water front 32-pounder guns and columbiads were mounted. A large rifle-gun, which the rebels had repeatedly fired at the fleet, and with which they had done us some damage, was found burst into fragments. To the right of the principal redoubt, or main battery is another of three guns; and on the seacoast side, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the Point, was still another fortification, mounting four 6-pounder Parrott guns and carriages, one 24-pounder siege howitzer and carriage, and one 24-pounder siege gun, which was spiked. As at Hilton Head, there was plenty of good ammunition, which fell into our hands, and an additional prize in an immense quantity of rice and other commissary stores.

The troops made slow work of landing. Gen. Wright's Brigade, Hamilton's Battery, the Rhode Island Battery, and a portion of Gen. Stevens's force occupy the tents which the rebels left standing, and also a new encampment half a mile to the right of the fort on the sea shore. The Seventy ninth Highlanders have been sent to Bay Point, and will form the garrison of that place. The soldiers are in first rate condition and excellent spirits, in spite of their long detention on shipboard.

SHORE RECONNOISANCES.

Two successful reconnoissances were made forthwith on Hilton Head Island. The larger one, under the direction of Capt. Q. A. Gillmore, Chief Engineer, E. C., escorted by the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. Terry, set out upon the reconnoissance, the principal object of which was to proceed across the Island to Seabrook, on Skull Creek, a distance of six miles by the nearest practicable route, and locate suitable positions for batteries to control the inland water communication by way of Skull Creek, between Savannah and Charleston.

The party reached Seabrook Landing about 2 o'clock P. M., without encountering any of the enemy, or any white person whatever.

The negroes said there were no rebel troops on any of the northern portions of Hilton's Head Island. About 300 rebels, with some wounded, passed over the road the previous evening, under the influence of a terrible panic. Knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes, &c., were found scattered on the road and on the wharf at Seabrook.

A battery of five or six heavy guns at Seabrook would be quite sufficient to close this inland water passage between Charleston and Savannah.

Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Chief Topographical Engineer, E. C., directed the other reconnoissance, accompanied by a Pennsylvania battalion. They marched from fifteen to sixteen miles. On their way they found a dead secession soldier in a field, and near by six others in a house, who had been wounded, one of whom died soon after the discovery. Four of the others were sullen, in consequence of the pain of their wounds, and refused to talk. One, however, was communicative. He said that the loss of the rebels, on the day before, was very great, both in killed and wounded. In his company, alone, 7 had been killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. He confirmed the reports given by others of the precipitate flight of the enemy, and of the number on the Island at the time of the fight. Lieut. Wilson's party saw two rebels on horseback, but did not succeed in capturing them. They found the roads incumbered with camp equipage, baggage and cartridge boxes, in such a manner as to indicate very clearly that the chivalry fled for their lives. The white people had all deserted their houses, but there is no doubt, from what was learned of the negroes, that the rebels left the island on the evening of the cannonade.

The fortifications at Hilton Head and Bay Point were commenced as early as last July, and since that time the Ninth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Heyward, and the Twelfth, Col. Elliott, have been stationed here. These troops were under the command of Brig. Gen. Thos. F. Drayton, whose residence is upon Hilton Head Island, and who was present during the bombardment. This General Drayton is said to be an accomplished soldier, having had the benefit of a West Point education, and a singular circumstance of the battle was the fact that his brother Percival Drayton, commander of the United States war steamer Pocahontas, was arrayed against him. As soon as the fleet made its appearance off Port Royal Bay, Gen. Drayton sent to Charleston for reinforcements, and the day previous to the fight 500 German artillerists, commanded by Col. Wagener, came down. Five thousand more troops, under Gen. Ripley, were expected, but for some reason they failed to appear, and the South Carolinians were forced into the fight with less than 2,000 men at both their positions.

UP THE RIVER TO BEAUFORT.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9th, a reconnoissance was made by the gunboats Curlew, Seneca and Pembina sixteen miles up Broad River to Beaufort. Scattered here and there on the route were the residences of the wealthy planters, deserted by their owners, and left to the tender mercies of the negroes. The town of Beaufort, is a private watering place. That is, the wealthy planters, for miles around, have erected commodious Summer residences there, and in the height of the season the town accommodates from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The remainder of the year the white and colored population together does not exceed 500. When the reconnoitering party landed they found that extreme terror of an attack, consequent upon the defeat of their countrymen at the mouth of the bay, had prompted a stampede of all the white people, with one solitary exception, the day before. The exception was a man who doubtless would have gone also, but he was too drunk to move. He was taken on board the Pembina and questioned, but he was too stupid to give a coherent story. The negroes were then flocking in from the plantations and pillaging the houses. They told dreadful stories of how their owners had attempted to deter them from coming in by shooting a few down; but they had heard that the "Yankees" would give them liberty, and for such a boon they took the risk of a bullet.

Before I left Hilton Head I saw as many as one hundred negroes, who had come into our camps, and they were constantly arriving. At Bay Point I was informed there were as many more. As soon as they made their appearance they were huddled into a dilapidated building which was strongly guarded. All ages were represented, but only the male sex. Until I saw and conversed with the greater number of these persons, the chief anxiety of most of them was to get their families to join them. There was no difficulty in learning from these people that our arrival had been anxiously looked for with pleasant anticipations. They flocked along the bank of the Broad River in great numbers, some bearing parcels and bundles as if expecting us to take them at once to a home of freedom. Every variety of negro and slave was represented.

Our troops will occupy and repair the forts and positions gained by their bravery and valor. They are encamping in a sweet potato field, the edibles of which they will soon, doubtless, exhibit a fondness for. Gen. Sherman's head quarters are at the mansion house lately occupied by the officers of Fort Walker as theirs. Over its roof the stars and stripes of the Union now wave, and our victorious troops gaze on it with full, gushing hearts, and songs of exultant triumph.

Gen. Sherman's Proclamation to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. Sherman issued the following proclamation:

To the People of South Carolina:

In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. The dictates of a duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social or local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina! The civilized world stand appalled at the course you are pursuing!—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother—the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders with this property you are waging a ruthless war against your constitutional government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the terms of the solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized man.

Fellow-Citizens: I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts, if the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war. Then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and continue to imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people—a confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness.

Carolinians: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State; those obligations shall be performed as far as in our power; but be not deceived; the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case; because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Headquarters, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 8.

The Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission have a pressing call from Cairo for flannel shirts, flannel drawers, blankets and mittens, for the wounded soldiers. Books are asked for the Mound City Hospital. Will not some of the benevolent send in to the Depot of the Commission a liberal supply of such works as the Tract and Sunday School Societies' publications at once, so that the Commission may forward them in the boxes now making up for Cairo and vicinity?

The Lead Mine Regiment.

A thousand stand of arms, with corresponding infantry equipments, have been procured in Washington, for the use of the Lead Mine Regiment, Col. John E. Smith, now in camp at Galena. The guns are Enfield rifles, with sabre bayonets. Well done, Mr. Washburne.

☞ By the burning of the railroad bridges by Tennessee Unionists, Zollicoffer is in a tight spot, and has fallen back from Cumberland Ford to the Gap, ten miles, obstructing the road by blasting rocks and felling trees. A little sharp work by Gen. Buell will soon decide the fate of the rebellion in East Tennessee.

☞ The Virginia rebels are getting bolder on the border. The town of Gerrado, Wayne Co., Eli Thayer's Yankee Settlement, has been occupied by them.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Union Men in Arms.

ZOLLICOFFER'S RETREAT.

Roads Blocked Behind Him.

OUR ARMY PRESSING FORWARD.

Great Alarm in Southern Cities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 15th, 1861.

Advices have been received from Port Royal to Monday, Nov. 11th, the second day after the bombardment. Pillage had nearly ceased. A force of South Carolina rebels, from six to ten thousand strong, was at Port Royal Ferry. Below Beaufort our gunboats were fired upon from the shore. Owners of houses and buildings in that vicinity had sent persons to burn them.

The sensation story that two million dollars worth of cotton had fallen into the hands of the Federal troops at Beaufort, is discredited at headquarters.

The telegraph line has been completed between Headquarters here, and Gen. Hooker's command at Budd's Ferry, opposite the rebel batteries at Shipping Point and is in working order. The line connects with Fort Washington.

Conflicting reports have been given as to the recent reconnoissance of Gen. Heintzelman in the vicinity of Pohick Church. Officers in the command say that our two columns met at Pohick Church, and sent an advance corps to the Occoquan River, by the different routes. It was ascertained that a body of rebel cavalry had encamped at Pohick Church the night previous, and our troops as they went forward heard of rebel cavalry pickets two hours in advance of them, which had fallen back, but no enemy was seen on this side the Occoquan.

That night another column of Gen. Heintzelman's, with orders to push as far as Pohick River, took the wrong road, and mistook for rebels our own troops there stationed—[Lucky they did not fire upon them.—Eds.] The troops of Capt. Todd's Lincoln Cavalry killed and wounded were straggling and plundering in disobedience to orders.

The mission of John D. Ury of North Carolina, sent under a flag of truce from North Carolina to take back with him the two sons of the late Senator Douglas to save the property of which they are heirs, will prove unsuccessful. The boys are at school in Georgetown.

Ex-Secretary Toucey of Conn., probably summoned here by the Naval Investigation Committee, visited Secretary Welles at the Navy Department to-day. Gov. Andrew of Mass. and Gen. Burnside are also here.

Frame houses and large quantities of building material have been sent to Port Royal for warehouses and the construction of wharves which are to be immediately built, and otherwise every means employed for the creation of a flourishing port, which may rival Charleston and Savannah. A number of applications have already been made to Gen. Burnside by merchants for permission to be allowed to send cargoes of goods to follow in the wake of his vessels, with a view to re-establishment of trade at Port Royal, and several parties are talking of investments in real estate there.

From Mexico the news is authentic that Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa, are ready for annexation to the United States in preference to submission to Spain. It is said that nine-tenths of the people are for such union, and are willing to afford transit and supplies to our troops.

From Arizona the intelligence comes that the Unionists have got the upper hand since Herbert and his crew left, and five hundred Mexicans are ready to enlist in the Union cause.

Armed mail steamers will soon be placed on the routes between California and China, and New York and Brazil, as it is known the rebels are preparing privateers on a more extensive scale to prey upon our commerce in distant, unprotected seas. John E. Ward, of Georgia, Minister to China under Buchanan, it is known, escaped abroad via China, taking letters to expedite such a scheme.

To-day President Lincoln and his Cabinet visited the Pensacola, still lying off Alexandria.

A schooner loaded with coal for Washington was fired by rebel batteries on the lower Potomac. Privates from the 1st Massachusetts, Col. Wells, at Budd's Ferry, put off in boats and extinguished the flames, saving the vessel and cargo.

Col. Sol. Meredith's 19th Indiana have been newly armed with the Springfield rifled muskets, and express themselves eager to try them.

Brigadier General John M. Brannan, has been assigned to Major General Smith's Division. To this gallant officer, when Captain in 1st Artillery, U. S. A., belongs the credit of saving to the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, the fortifications at Key West and the Tortugas.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney has been placed on the retired list, by the Naval Retiring Board. He entered the service from New Jersey in 1807.

The review of five divisions over the river, takes place on Monday.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 15, 1861.

Major General Hunter and a portion of his staff arrived this evening. Messrs. Hough and Price will proceed with the train to Fort Leavenworth.

The Chicago regiments returning from Springfield are generally well and in good spirits.

General Halleck has not arrived.

[From Another Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, November 15, 1861.

Gen. Hunter and Staff arrived by to-night's train. He has ordered Gen. Curtis to remove Col. McNeil from his position as Provost Marshal and to appoint a substitute. It is understood Chas. F. Cady will be appointed, though McNeil's Assistant, Capt. Leighton, is favorably mentioned.

The Presbyterian Synod of Missouri has passed resolutions denouncing the Spring resolutions passed by the General Presbyterian Assembly at its annual session.

The Government Agent named Digby, lately arrested on the Missouri River packet Thomas Tuft, has been released and arrived here safely.

It is found that a majority of the Camp Jackson prisoners exchanged for Mulligan's men are already in the rebel service. A question is raised before the Exchanging Commissioners whether men who have violated their parole are included in the arrangement between Fremont and Price.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 15, 1861.

There has nothing of importance transpired here to-day, with the exception of the arrival of three secession officers, of Camp Jackson notoriety, on their way to the Southern Confederacy. Their names are Captain O. G. Barrett, Lieut. E. Bimmerhassett, and Lieut. Chas. Wyman, of the Missouri State Guards.

The troops are all being paid off.

Our missing men of the Belmont fight still continue to come in.

Messrs. Gwin and Benham on Parole.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Messrs. Gwin, Benham and Brent, have been released on parole, not to leave the country without the permission of the Government.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Wm. S. Peer of Kentucky has been appointed Consul at Zanzibar, and Hinton Rowan Helper at Buenos Ayres.

The Naval Retiring Board having found Commodore Lawrence Kearney incapacitated for public service, he has, by the direction of the President, been placed on the retired list. The law provides for the voluntary retiracy of those who have been forty years in the service.

For the information of applicants to the Government there is authority for saying that thus far no decision has been made in regard to permitting trade in Beaufort or the vicinity.

Anson P. Stager of Ohio having received the military appointment of General Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, has, in accordance with his instructions, entered upon the organization of that Department. Thus, the Government under this popular and efficient gentleman will soon have in operation a complete system of telegraphs for the transmission and reception of official intelligence from all available important points.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Baltimore have visited Washington to make an appeal in behalf of the working men of that city. They say by the violence and factious opposition of a treasonable minority, Baltimore has been involved in disaster and distress beyond what is due to the mere existence of a state of war, and their troubles have been still further aggravated by the disabled condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the principal artery of their trade and source of their prosperity.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—John E. Udri of N. C., a British subject, was brought here on the Cœur de Leon. He obtained a pass at Richmond from the British Consul, and reached Mathias Point from Fredericksburg. He represents the citizens of Richmond to be in a great fright at the success of our navy at Beaufort. He was sent here by Gov. Reeder, of N. C., to obtain two sons by the first marriage of the late Judge Douglas, and carry them South to prevent their property, valued at $500,000, from being confiscated.

A report was received at headquarters last night that the rebel forces in Northampton county, Va., had been reinforced, and were 5,000 strong, with ten pieces of artillery. Gen. Dix, who was here in consultation with the President and Gen. McClellan last night, discredits the statement, and sets the whole number in arms on the Eastern Shore at 2,500. Gen. Lockwood's force on the border is much larger and better.

Two steamers, one from Annapolis, and one from Fortress Monroe, have already sailed with reinforcements for Gen. Sherman. Others will follow soon. Gen. Burnside's division, consisting of six regiments, are expected to depart immediately on the arrival of a portion of the vessels now constituting the fleet at Beaufort.

Maj. Jas. D. Graham, of the Topographical Engineers, has been retired. The Retiring Board has adjourned till Saturday, when it will dispose of the only remaining case and adjourn *sine die*.

Quartermaster General Meigs has intimated that he desired an active command.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

There is evidently an intention on the part of the Government to follow up the blow so successfully struck on the South Carolina coast.

Gen. Harney has gone to Fortress Monroe. It is thought he will take command of the reinforcements, and participate in the campaign on the Southern coast.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

It is reported upon good authority that the rebels are about 4,000 strong at Winchester and 3,000 strong at Leesburg. Rebel pickets keep a close watch on the river opposite Poolesville and that vicinity, fearing Gen. Banks or Stone will cross just above Poolesville. The river is low enough for infantry to ford.

A private letter received in this city from the Gulf Squadron states positively that the privateer Sumter has been captured, and that her crew is on board the Niagara on her way north.

By the California Steamer—Senator Gwin Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamship Champion has arrived with Panama dates of the 5th. The Champion brought $865,000 in treasure.

Among her passengers were Senator Neswith, Gen. Sumner, Lieut. Col. Merchant, Captains Judd, Booth, Hendrickson, Stewart and Winder; Lieutenants Gilbert, Danby, Harden and St. Clair, and 700 men of the 3d Infantry.

Ex Senator Gwin was also a passenger under arrest.

Bogota was quiet under the Mosquera Government. Gen. Heran is on his way to Washington as Minister.

It has been resolved at a convention of the Confederate States of Central America to change the name of New Granada to the United States of Columbia.

The Pacific mail steamer Uncle Sam brought down 500 troops and a large amount of rifles, &c.

A fight occurred at Guaymas, Mexico, between the foreigners and natives. The American Consul was in prison, and three Americans were killed. It is said that 360 Americans put 500 Mexicans to flight.

Senator Gwin, Calhoun Benham and J. Brent, of California, were arrested as the Uncle Sam was entering the Bay of Panama, by order of Gen. Sumner. Papers compromising them with the secessionists were found aboard. Some of Gwin's friends at Panama applied to the Governor to annul the arrests on the ground that they were made in New Granadian waters, and that the Government has no right to transport political prisoners over their territory. Gen. Heran, who was an intimate friend of Gwin, also used his influence. The Governor issued orders prohibiting the conveyance of the prisoners across the Isthmus, and large forces of soldiers were sent to the station to release them as soon as they landed. The U. S. consul went aboard the Uncle Sam, and it was finally decided that the prisoners were to be allowed to cross the Isthmus as such, and the question of further arrest be referred to Washington.

The steamer Bogota arrived at Panama on the 5th from Valparaiso and Callao. Gov. Bigler and family were among the passengers, *en route* for San Francisco. Meigs has contracted with the Chili Government to build the Valparaiso and Santeago Railroad. His contracts now amount to about $10,000,000.

The Return of our Troops from Springfield, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The following dispatch is the latest from Hunter's army and Price's rebels.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. Nov. 11—Since the departure of Gen. Hunter, Pope and Sturgis's divisions of the army, on Saturday last, for St. Louis via Warsaw, nothing of interest has transpired here. Gen. Sigel and Asboth's divisions have returned from their position south of here, which was merely a feint to protect our withdrawal, and they too will march for St. Louis via Rolla in a day or two. Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and a large number of Union men of the city and the surrounding country have left and will continue to leave with the army, not being willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Sterling Price began to move with his army, 27,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery, Saturday morning, towards Pineville, McDonald county, the extreme southwestern corner of the State. Ben McCulloch broke up his camp Friday night, and the next day was marching towards Berryville, Carroll county, Arkansas. A gentleman who recently visited the rebel camp says Price designs to go into winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas; that all the rebels who wish to go home have already returned; and that those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

Political Troubles in Russia.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—The steamship Niagara brings the following additional item of important news:

Revolutionary movements are taking place among the students throughout Russia. The disturbances at Moscow were quelled by a military force. A petition is being signed largely for a constitution. Monster meetings of the people were expected on the return of the Emperor, at Moscow.

LONDON.—Consols closed, on Saturday, the 2d, at 93¼@93⅜ for money. Illinois Central shares 38¾@38¼ discount. Erie 26@26¼.

Beaufort News to go by the Next Steamer.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 14.—The steamship Arago, from New York, passed Cape Race this morning at 9 o'clock. She came close in, but it was impossible to board her, as a frightful gale was blowing, and a sea running in which no boat could live. The spray blew completely over the Arago. No dispatches were, consequently placed on board.

Captures and Confiscations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The large English steamer loaded with munitions of war for the rebels, captured by a U. S. frigate and taken into Key West, is no doubt the "Fingal," which was known to be fitting out at Greenock, with the intention of running the blockade.

The ships Lydia and John Cottile were seized as rebel property to-day.

Gen. Zollicoffer's Retreat.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—Gen. Buell has arrived.

A letter to the Journal from Crab Orchard says Zollicoffer retreated on Wednesday, blockading the road from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap, by blasting immense rocks from the hills into the roads.

Invoice of Army Supplies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamship Edinburgh brought a small quantity of arms, and her manifest shows an immense quantity of blankets, army clothing, etc.

Gunpowder not to be Exported.

BOSTON, Nov. 15—The Collector of this Port has received instructions from Washington to stop the exportation of saltpetre and gunpowder.

Baltimore Patriotic Subscriptions.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The amount of the people's loan taken by the citizens of Baltimore thus far is $1,000,000.

BEAUFORT AND PORT ROYAL.

Later Particulars of the Action.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 11th gives a detailed account of the engagement at Port Royal, and says the storm of iron was beyond all description, and more like roaring wind through the rigging of a ship in a tempest. It claims, however, that up to 12 o'clock not a man was killed, but at that hour the enemy having succeeded in enfilading the batteries, their fire proved destructive, killing eleven and wounding fifteen in the fort, being mostly among the German artillery of Charleston. The maneuvering of the fleet was admitted by the best naval officers to have been grandly executed.

The Charleston *Courier* has a dispatch of the 12th, that Beaufort was unoccupied.

The Savannah *Republican* says that city is in intense excitement. A number of families have packed up, and many women and children have been sent from the city. This paper says that on the whole we think this portion of our population should not be present to embarrass the defenders of the city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A letter from Hilton Head of the 11th, states that the entire Fresnal lighting apparatus formerly used in the Hunting Island and Mathias Industry lighthouses, was discovered in excellent condition in the arsenal at Beaufort, and were taken to the Wabash and will be placed in their old position. Special accounts state that the rebels admit the loss of immense quantities of cotton stowed at Beaufort.

The Naval Department will recommend a large increase of the naval force for future operations on the southern coast.

BY AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Coatzacoalcos, from Port Royal Wednesday, 13th, P. M., arrived here last night.

The troops had all been landed and the stores and ordnance from the various vessels of the fleet were being rapidly discharged. A number of the transports would soon be ready to leave. It was rumored the Union pickets on the opposite side of the island, near the Savannah ferry, had been attacked by the rebels. Reinforcements were being sent from the fort. The Federal troops would take formal possession of Beaufort on Thursday, the 14th inst. The Coatzacoalcos passed the gunboats Monticello and Connecticut on the 13th inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, bound South.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Old Point boat has arrived here. Charleston papers of the 12th inst. state that Gen. Lee is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort, that the place is not occupied by Gen. Sherman, that negroes are engaged removing cotton and other property, and that two Yankee gun boats are aground near the village.

The Charleston *Courier* states that there is little cotton stored at or near Beaufort. Messrs. Hope and Bayard, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind.

The guns of the Lady Davis and Huntress have been placed in a battery at Port Royal ferry, under command of Commodore Donovant, where a stand will be made. A large number of families have left Savannah for the upper country.

On Saturday last, according to the Charleston papers, there were no signs of Gen. Sherman taking possession of Beaufort. The Rutledge mounted riflemen started for Beaufort Sunday morning. A detachment of mounted riflemen at Col. Clingman's North Carolina regiment was also on the way.

The Charleston *Mercury* condemns the manner in which the Confederates have prepared for the emergency.

EAST TENNESSEE IN ARMS.

The Union Men make a Stand—Proclamation of Gov. Harris—War Begun in Earnest.

THE NORTH MUST HELP THEM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains some important items. It says the accounts of bridge burning in Tennessee were exaggerated. The bridge over Holstein river has been repaired and the telegraph lines rebuilt. It is evident, however, that Parson Brownlow and Andy Johnson's gangs are in the mountains about Bristol, giving trouble.

A letter from Lynchburg brings the latest news from East Tennessee. There was a fight, Sunday night, near Bristol, with a company of Tennessee volunteers numbering 100, under Capt. Miller. Two of Miller's men and himself were wounded. Nine traitors were killed, 2 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. Reliable news from Kentucky reaches us that our troops have fallen back to Pound Gap and are pursued by 7,000 federalists. We have a large quantity of baggage, munitions, artillery, &c.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—The following information was received by the President of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

JOHNSBOROUGH, Nov. 13.—The Union men have a camp, numbering about 130, at Elizabethtown, near the Carolina line, and another of about 700 near Strasbourg Plains. Both are increasing and they threaten to take possession of the Railroad.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—Knoxville has been placed under martial law.

Forty five prisoners taken by Gen. Floyd's command, have arrived here. A portion were captured during the recent election in Northwestern Virginia.

The *Union and American* will publish to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee from Gov. Harris, to furnish all double barrel shot guns and rifles to arm men now offering. He calls on Tennesseeans to exhaust every resource of the State before the invader shall pollute Tennessee. Parties who had arrived from East Tennessee report great excitement there, and fears of a general outbreak.

Col. Jennison in the Field—His Proclamation to the People of Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 14.—The First Kansas Cavalry, Col. Jennison, has left here for Sedalia, Missouri, to protect a supply train and other Government property at that and neighboring points. Jennison has issued a proclamation to the people of Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson and Pettis counties, Missouri, from which the following extracts are made:

"We march to enforce the laws and sustain the Government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag. For four months our armies have marched through your country. Your professed friendship has been a fraud. Your oaths of allegiance have been forms and perjuries. You fed the rebel army. You act as spies, while claiming to be true to the Union. We do not care about your past political opinions. No man will be persecuted because he differs from us, but neutrality is ended. If you are patriots you must fight; if you are traitors you will be punished. The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property. While all the property of Union men and all their rights will be religiously respected, traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property, and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the General Government. Playing war is played out, and wherever Union troops are fired upon the answer will be from cannon, and desolation will follow treason. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the headquarters of the Army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States, and we propose to have a regular road over it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood."

Further Concerning Piketon.

MAYSVILLE, Nov. 15.—Reports from headquarters dated the 13th inst., received this evening through reliable gentlemen who were at Piketon, say that our troops attacked the rebels, 1,000 strong, who were posted on a hill, killing from 85 to 90 and taking 50 prisoners. The rest scattered. Col. John J. Williams was the first man to run away. Six of Col. Marshall's men (loyalists) were killed and 15 wounded. His horse was shot under him. Fifteen of Col. Tiffe's men (Ohio 26th) were wounded, but none killed. The above is reliable.

Col. Geary Again Brilliant.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Nov. 15.—Colonel Geary having received information that the enemy were about erecting fortifications opposite here, Geary and 25 men crossed the river and surprised the enemy. After firing three volleys the rebels retreated, leaving three men and a horse dead behind.

The Third $50,000,000 Taken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury had an interview with the committee of the Associated Banks this afternoon, at which arrangements were made for the taking of the third $50,000,000 loan.

Prize Fight near Milwaukee.

On Thursday afternoon a prize fight came off in the town of Oak Creek, about two miles this side of the county line. The combatants were known as Felix McSorley, the Milwaukee Pet, and George Eager, the Third Ward Slasher. The stakes were $50 a side. When the "mill" had fairly commenced, the Milwaukee police swooped down on them, arresting principals and seconds.

Noteworthy Silence.

In Gen. McClellan's order, signed by Adjutant General Williams, a high compliment is paid to the soldiers under General Stone for their bravery in the late engagement, but no allusion is made to the General in command, C. P. Stone—an omission of remarkable significance.—*Wash. Cor. Phila. Press.*

FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY.—We understand that the First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. Daniels, will arrive in this city and go into camp in the early part of next week. The regiment would have been here this week had there been no delay in the completement of the uniforms. A portion of them have been completed, and the balance will be done this week.—*Kenosha Telegraph.*

FROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The Rear Guard—Price's Camp—He is Southward Bound—No Intention of giving Battle—The Devastations of the Rebels, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 11.—The rear guard of the army consists of the brigade of Gen. Wyman and portions of the divisions of Generals Asboth and Sigel. The latter is in command and will bring up the rear. No one anticipates any interruption from the enemy, who at last accounts had pulled up stakes and were southward bound; besides this, they will not care to follow too closely after Sigel. Price encamped Friday night at Pineville, the county seat of McDonald county.

McCulloch's force diverged from the main army at Cassville, and on Friday was in Carroll county, Ark., also southward bound. This shows conclusively that the rebel leaders have no idea of giving us battle.

Price's foraging parties are devastating the counties to the west and south of Springfield, for the evident purpose of impeding the progress of any pursuing force. Several flouring mills on the Cassville road, below Wilson's Creek, have been burned; the property of the Union citizens receive no quarter from these bands, the incendiary torch is applied to everything, sometimes to the dwelling itself. The Union citizens of Springfield and vicinity are leaving *en masse* in company with the army. Their experience with the rebel soldiery has not been such as to lead them to desire a further acquaintance. Those who have wagons and horses load them with their families and a few articles of furniture; but many, a great many, were long ago robbed of everything resembling a team, and are accordingly obliged to walk. I do not think that in a week hence there will be a dozen Union citizens left in the place. All of the sick and wounded will be taken along. Adequate provision has been made for their accommodation, not, however, without great trouble, transportation being so scarce. Dr. Melcher, who has been in charge of the hospital here since the battle of Wilson's Creek, has them under his charge.

Lieut. Golding of company K, First Missouri cavalry, Col. Ellis, accidentally shot a child yesterday. Gen. Wyman has placed him under arrest, and will duly investigate the matter. The child was but about six years of age.

It is stated that Price intends wintering in Crap Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas, and about twelve miles south of the State line.

The rebels have not, probably, heard of the retrograde movement on the part of the Federal army much before last evening.

Gen. Wyman's brigade is just leaving for Rolla. He will be followed by Gen. Asboth to-morrow, and Gen. Sigel on Wednesday.

G. W. B.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A young man competent to Repair Watches and Jewelry. Address Box 43, Tonica, Ill., with terms and good references.

WANTED—Any person having a Second Hand Safe, and wishing to dispose of it, will find a purchaser by addressing Box 1766, Chicago.

WANTED—By an American Girl, a situation as Chamber Maid or to do light housework. Good references given. Address Box 3345, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—A small American Boy wanted in a store. Must be honest. Wages from $1.50 to $2.50 per week. Apply at 175 Lake street.

WANTED—To Exchange a horse for a good Express Wagon. Also have for sale a large pair of Mules suitable for heavy hauling. Address 195 Randolph street.

WANTED—Employment by a young man of good business qualifications, either in a Commission, Wholesale or Retail House, where he can make himself generally useful. Please address Box 3099, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Board wanted with pleasant room, in a private family on the NORTH SIDE. Call at 147 South Water street, or address "Boarder," care Box 3506, Post Office.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, about thirty years old, to whom a good price will be paid for taking charge of a child four months old. English or Scotch preferred. The best of references required. Inquire at 340 Indiana street between two (2) and three (3) P. M.

WANTED—A Partner with from $800 to $1,000 in cash, to take an interest in a ... [illegible] ... Address "Business," Tribune Office.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., a small Black and Tan Terrier Dog, about ten months old. He was mostly black, with a leather collar lined with red flannel. Answers to the name of TIP. If the finder will return him to the house of the owner, No. 314 Ohio street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, he will confer a great favor and will be well rewarded.

LOST—On Friday evening, between Metropolitan Hall, on Randolph street, and No. 67 West Washington street, a MINK VICTORINE. A suitable reward will be paid if left at the Store of Joseph Perdue & Small, No. 133 Lake street, or 67 West Washington street. M. C. DEAN.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOUND—On Michigan avenue, south of Ringgold Place, on Wednesday, a Gold Bracelet. F. C. WELLS, 58 and 60 Lake street.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at 41 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph.

BOARD WANTED.—Two Furnished Rooms with Board, wanted for a gentleman, wife, child two years old, and servant, in a house located on the South Side. Communications, stating location, and charge per month, addressed to Box 3356 Post Office, will be promptly attended to. No others will be answered.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake.

RARE CHANCE.—A small house and five acres of land in a healthy, pleasant village, to exchange for a small Store doing a decent business. Grocery or Dry Goods preferred. For any one wishing to leave Chicago for a small healthy village this is a rare chance. For particulars address JOSEPH GRAY, Post Office Box 2719, Chicago, Ill.

TO CAPITALISTS OF ABOUT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The advertiser, a competent business man, wishes to negotiate with the above, to invest in one of the most secure and profitable businesses in the city. The whole can be held in control without the slightest risk, and returns immediately realized on the first outlay, say $500 or $800. Address "T. P.," Post Office Box 3779, Chicago.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURE BY COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, At Bryan Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18th, Upon "The Chivalry of the Republic." Proceeds to be devoted to the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the men who fell at Lexington. Tickets .... 25 Cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. CHARLES H. HAM, Chairman Lec. Com. Y. M. A.

25 BBLS. CHOICE BELLE CRANBERRIES, In store and for sale by DAY & CURTISS, Commission Merchants, No. 10 Dearborn street.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 5:00 A. M. Mail Line, (except Sundays.) 6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—For Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, And all intermediate stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through ... But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown ... Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

FOR SALE—A Billiard Table, which has never yet been set up. It has a Slate Top, Cues, Maces, Counters, two sets of Balls, and everything complete. ALSO, A second hand eight horse Corn Sheller in good working order. ALSO—A new 100 bushel Grain Cart. These things will be sold low for cash. Apply personally or by mail to W. KIRKLAND, Danville, Ill.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. ... [illegible] ... SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, 92 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. One Square, 10 lines agate one insertion ... [illegible] ... ☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. ☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month; .50 per Square for each subsequent month; $6.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, [Opposite the Tremont House.] Regular Sale Days, At their Salesroom: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. WAREHOUSE SALE. The following property in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 12 River street, will be sold to pay charges, on Monday, 16th day of December next, at 9½ A. M. Unless previously claimed and charges paid: Marked "C." in a diamond—4 casks Hardware, 2 boxes Hardware, 7 boxes Mills, 1 bdl. Saws. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 44 Lake street. Regular Sales of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC. Large Sale of Superior New and Second-Hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Piano Forte, Carpets, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION. ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, At 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, a large and superior assortment, consisting of almost every kind of Parlor, Diningroom, Library and Chamber Furniture, ... Terms cash—Par Funds. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE AT AUCTION, OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' Worth of Crockery, Glass, China, Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery. We will sell by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, and continue until all is sold, at our Salesroom, 51 Lake street, a stock of $16,000 worth of Crockery, China, Glass and Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, consisting of a variety of styles of French China Dinner and Tea Sets ... [illegible] ... TERMS CASH—PAR FUNDS. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Nov. 18th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, FRIDAY, Nov. 22d, Cloths, Cassimeres, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold ... Men's and Boy's Boots, ... Terms cash. Par Funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. ... [illegible] ... CLEGHORN, ... & CO., General Western Agents, ... Chicago.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 ...... STATE STREET ...... No. 47. Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

DOWNER'S GENUINE KEROSENE. New York Regent Coal Oil, CARBON ILLUMINATING OIL, IN ANY DESIRED QUANTITY. LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS! And every description of Kerosene Goods, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM OF Chas. L. Noble, No. 115 ...... LAKE STREET ...... No. 115.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. ... [illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! ... [illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. ... manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. ... Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861

SAMUEL F. DUPONT.

The name of SAMUEL F. DUPONT is henceforth inseparably associated with the naval renown of the United States. He has earned the distinction, and long may he wear it! Capt. Dupont achieved his late brilliant success, by reason, first, of his admirable preparation of the fleet for the expedition, and, second, because his heart is thoroughly in his work. When he was about to set sail, he told his friend, Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, that though unaware of the destination of the fleet, he knew that he was ordered to dangerous and important service, and said he, "I will succeed, or never return!" That's the spirit that enabled him to win, and that will, if the war continues, confirm the reputation which he has won of being the successor of Decatur. He is an intensely loyal and a thoroughly earnest man.

A PERIL ESCAPED.

While the people of the rural districts of Illinois were, a few weeks ago, engaged in railing at the TRIBUNE for its course on the Fremont question—a course the necessity and propriety of which, will, in due time, be fully vindicated—we were fighting a battle in their behalf, the importance of which they will probably never fully comprehend. We refer to the contest over the "Banking Law with a Specie Basis," which was submitted to them for their approval or rejection. We knew the history of the measure—its inception, its difficulties in the Legislature, the means used to pass it, the men whose bad contrivance it was, the hopes of ill-gotten fortunes to be acquired if it were approved—and we were determined that, cost what it might, that law should not be saddled upon the people of Illinois for the enriching of a parcel of speculators, at their expense, if our labor could defeat it. We printed the Act entire, and no other journal in the State did so; and as soon as the text was before the public, so that all readers could verify our criticisms, we opened our batteries upon the abomination, and generously seconded by the country press, succeeded in killing it so dead that it will never be galvanized into life again. Its hide, even, is perforated with so many shots fired from our rifled guns, that the clawed animal is not worth skinning. Those who are interested in the remains, can haul it off to some pit, cover up the carcase, and shed as many tears over it as they please, while we take credit to ourselves and our colaborers for the neat and expeditious manner in which the destruction of the monster was effected.

Meanwhile, we congratulate the people, who have by this time been sufficiently plundered by "specie-paying banks," that the cunningly devised plan for the organization of an overshadowing institution with a power equal to thirty millions of money, if well managed, and an indefinite sum, if corruptly administered, with its post notes, with its issue of circulation upon deposits, with its lack of guards in relation to a specific amount of specie always to be on hand, with its lax and imperfect clauses relative to the power of compelling the bank to pay coin for its notes, with its batch of branches and officers, and with all its miscellaneous faults of omission and commission, has been put out of the way.

We speak of the matter now, not for the purpose of blowing our own horn, though we might do that with great propriety, but to call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that the effort, so successful in the last Legislature, and, owing to our labors, so abortive as soon as the voters had a chance to condemn it, will probably be renewed in the Convention and unless there is vigilance on the part of their constituents, the delegates may be lax enough in the discharge of their duties, to permit in the Constitution, to be framed, some clause out of which will or may spring another creation not less dangerous than that law which we have just aided in killing off. We do not expect that all Banking will be inhibited. Opposed, on theoretical grounds, to the manufacture of paper money in this agricultural country, we know that the people are not as radical on that point as we are, and that they will probably demand of the Convention some authorization of banks of issue under proper guards and regulations. Their will in the matter will be the controlling power. Our duties in the premises shall be to watch with a keen eye the doings of their servants, and to utter the note of warning when we have reason to believe that the sovereignty of the State is about to be prostituted to the furtherance of the schemes that the wild-catters have in view. Let the people also be on the alert.

GEN. HUNTER'S MOVEMENT.

Gen. Hunter's retrograde movement from Springfield is obviously the only course open to him, if he would save his army from inaction and untold suffering during the winter months. Let us see what was the set of facts he had to deal with when he assumed the command. An army of forty thousand men, with a vast number of cavalry and artillery horses and baggage mules eating their heads off—nearly one hundred and fifty miles from any railroad—in a sparsely settled country which has been three times swept of food, whether for man or beast, as by the seventeen year locusts—with a still more desolate country in front, and no enemy in prospect, whose presence ought to call for a quarter of that display of force—such was the attitude of affairs which he was called to face. Such was the condition of the extreme right of the Army of the West. How was it on the extreme left? If there was much too great a force at Springfield, and far too little means of subsistence, transportation and shelter, exactly the opposite condition was found to exist at Cairo and Paducah. There the force is too small, but the means of feeding and moving an army exist in the greatest abundance. To transport rations and forage for forty thousand men and their animals, from Sedalia or Rolla to Springfield through the snow drifts of winter, and the mire of fall and spring, would be almost if not wholly impossible. And then as to barracks for winter quarters—it would be necessary to haul all the lumber the same distance, for there are hardly houses enough there to comfortably shelter the resident population. Every mile of forward movement would but add to the difficulties of the situation, without accomplishing any perceptible good. If Gen. Lyon had had one fourth of forty thousand men in July last, when he begged earnestly for reinforcements, the occupation of Arkansas, both east and west, would have been a feasible undertaking, and he might have hoped, if ably seconded on the Mississippi river, to have taken up winter quarters in Memphis. But these golden moments have passed; the face of things has changed, and a retrograde movement of the western army is now the only course which promises the soldiers either employment or food during the coming four months.

Arrived again in the valley of the Mississippi there is work for them to do. It is not probable that any considerable portion of the army will remain torpid during the winter. The Mississippi river never freezes so as to obstruct navigation below Cairo, and it is closed only for a brief period below St. Louis. Hence in the means of keeping perfect communication, and furnishing abundant supplies to an army moving southward on that line, there is nothing to be desired. Even with the insufficient force left in Southeast Missouri our lines have advanced practically from Ironton, Cape Girardeau and Cairo, to the parallel of Bloomfield and Columbus, nearly seventy-five miles south of Ironton, and twenty-five miles below Greenville, where Hardee was threatening us in August and September last. If there is any field in which the western army can now look for active usefulness and substantial success it is this; and it may be confidently assumed that thirty or forty thousand men thrown into the scale at and below Cairo, under the guidance of so thorough a soldier as Gen. Halleck, will tell mightily on the result of the war.

MORE ARRESTS IN ST. LOUIS.

We understand that an order has been issued for the military arrest of "Captain" E. H. Castle, Gen. Fremont's late Director of Railroad Transportation. We know nothing of the allegations by which the arrest was justified; but we do know that he ought not to have been in a position where he could have committed the offence with which he is probably charged. He once lived in this city, and the records of our courts show that his reputation is an article of damaged crockery which no putty can mend. Our people learned last Summer with astonishment, that he was acting by Gen. Fremont's order, in a most responsible capacity—in a place where, in a single year, he might be called upon to make contracts for perhaps a million—and the Union Defence Committee here sent a deputation to the General to represent the case, under the impression that he had been misled. The man's character was set forth in its true light, and indubitable proof of every allegation was tendered. No attention was paid to their representations, and subsequently a friend of the General, a Member of the House of Representatives, in passing through this city to St Louis, was entreated to use his influence to have that man unhorsed. He promised to do so, *and did*, but his advice and warning were also unavailing. With the full knowledge of who he was, what his antecedents were, and what his practices had invariably been, the General promoted him; and until the happy order came that sent him and his master adrift, he was to all intents and purposes the representative of the United States in a position where sterling honesty would be strongly tempted, and where rascality would be sure to succumb. The result is this order for his arrest. Now who, the above being true, is responsible for his misdeeds?

We have intimations from Washington that others of the "gang" will also be hauled over the coals—that "Colonel" Ike Woods, "Major" Selover, Leonidas Haskell, (what's his title?) E. L. (Major) Beard, and Col. (?) Palmer will be invited to look the Government in the face. The quicker the better. Robbery has run riot in the Western Department: now let Justice have a chance.

BORN, NOT MADE.

Poets are born, not made, says the old proverb, and it is time to learn from the results of the past campaign, what the military experience of the world should have taught us, that military generals are born, and not turned out by the dozen, like hubs and felloes. Apply the same rule to the learned professions, and the fallacy is everywhere exposed of looking to learned professors, and Greek lexicons, for what they can never supply, native, inborn talent. The best lathe cannot bring out an ivory billiard ball from basswood.

Colleges and military schools are excellent, and the more their products are multiplied throughout the community the better; but it is still strictly a question of raw material, and the student or cadet comes out as he went in, his actual order of talent the same to an iota. The putty knife and the varnish brush cannot mend or make him into greatness.

We are pleased with West Point as an institution, and with its results in the armies of the Union. We wish we had more of its men, and its training in these present times of war. But the mistake is a grave one, that looks solely to the manufacturer's stamp and the tutor's brand, as tests of qualities for mental or military eminence. It is humiliating on Commencement Days, when the valedictorian is a hero, to remember how many great men never went to college. It is salutary to recall at this time that of the twenty-two great Captains of the First Napoleon, nineteen never saw a military school as students, if we may trust the list before us.

We are ready to agree that Blucher, Soult, and St. Cyr would not have been injured by training at Brienne. They might even have helped to speedier and more shining success, by a course at some Polytechic, but while they went up without such aids, how many thousands of military cadets, cosily ticketed through all that the schools could give, stopped for life at the end of that journey.

It is quite time in view of these things, for West Point to learn humility. It is now only just, that all through the armies of this Government, one established rule should apply. The guage should be applied to the man and the officer, alike fairly, for the history of this war will prove an inspection not to be evaded nor bribed.

And this has not been fairly done. Sudden demand for immense accession to our military system, has called hundreds from civil life, the forum and the bench (of judge as well as joiner) to positions of military command. We do not claim for our volunteer wearers of the stars and eagles of military rank, anything but simple justice, but the regular officers of our army must needs accept them as competitors and on the same footing. Training will count nothing, results alone will win.

Has this rule been applied? Have not the mistakes of what have come to be termed "political brigadiers" and officers of lesser rank, been visited with speedy retribution, which is right, while an exemption has been claimed, and a kindly shelter erected for lapses of a like nature in officers educated at West Point—which is all wrong. To make the point clearer, how swift was the penalty of poor Pierce for the bunder at Big Bethel, and Schenck for the massacre at Vienna. It will not do for West Point to claim exemption from criticism for failures. The free list is entirely suspended. Gentlemen officers, the public will ask not where you came from, but what you are.

☞ The Ball's Bluff affair is pregnant with trouble, and Courts martial innumerable may be discerned in the distance. The Tammany Regiment having deemed it wise to publish Gen. Stone's order rebuking Col. Hinks, of the Massachusetts Nineteenth, for his report of affairs at Harrison's Island, the Colonel has considered it due to his friends that his action in the matter should also be made public. Feeling himself aggrieved by Gen. Stone's order, Col. Hinks addressed him, demanding a Court of Inquiry. Major Parrish, of the California Regiment, Baker's Brigade, having disobeyed orders, is under arrest and will be court-martialed. Quartermaster Young, of the same Brigade, having left his post somewhat summarily, is charged with desertion, is in confinement at Washington, and will be court martialed. Col. Hinks, having demanded a Court of Inquiry, stands also a very good chance of being court-martialed.

Wisconsin Military Matters.

Mars and Hymen seem to have a close partnership in our sister State of Wisconsin. The Legislature passed a law that every volunteer in service, who should leave a wife behind him, should be entitled to a bounty of $5 per month, to her paid. This laid upon the boys who were unmarried the rule that was, as all the world knows, applied to the process of cooking griffins—"first catch your griffin." The bounty was offered, but first—get your wife. The number of hasty marriages in the Badger State for the past six months has been alarming. Jeannott has espoused Jeannette at short notice and often on brief acquaintance. To this the State does not object, but it now appears that the State authorities have been extensively imposed on by young men in the service representing themselves as married men, and drawing the State bounty, which is designed by law only to the latter. The State authorities are taking measures to prevent any such impositions in the future, as well as to ferret out those heretofore.

The State deserves high credit for the care for its troops, as manifested by its officials. In the case of the Eleventh Regiment, now in complete readiness to leave Madison for Kentucky, they have not been paid, but the boys voted unanimously to go, without waiting for funds, which, however, Governor Randall positively forbade, and is now at Washington on the express errand of procuring the sum required. He says the soldiers of Wisconsin shall not go abroad, their State in debt to them. This spirit and practice is worthy of emulation elsewhere.

Baker's Successor.

Benjamin Stark has been appointed from Oregon to fill—or rather take—the place of the lamented Col. Edward E. Baker in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Stark is said to be a "Peace" Democrat—that is, hail fellow with Vallandigham, Henry May and Ben. Wood. Happily, there will not be enough such in the Senate to do much harm, but it is sad to think of such a man sitting in the seat of Col. Baker.

Gov. Curtin on Seward's Circular.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in his reply to Seward's circular on the coast defences, lectures the Secretary quite sharply, first, for the undignified manner of informing him by a printed slip from a newspaper office; second, for the strange inconsistency of the circular itself, in representing our foreign relations as quite amicable, while at the same time urging upon the States, who have no individual voice in the matter, large expenditures for fortifications. He says it seems strange that the Government can expend large sums in the defences of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other interior cities, and cannot do the same by the seaboard. Besides, if the States are to become large borrowers, according to the Secretary's programme, they do but burden the market at a time when the Government itself is raising a large loan, and the Governor clinches the point when he says:

"The effect produced by the competition of a principal with his own agents, has already been illustrated by the embarrassments attending that system in the raising of volunteers, and in the procuring of clothing and other supplies for them."

For these and other reasons he declines to have anything to do with the fortification business until Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature have clothed him with the required authority.

Western Elections.

The Madison (Wis.) *State Journal* says there is no doubt of Mr. Harvey's election as Governor by a majority nearly if not quite equal to Randall's, two years ago. Official returns have been received from about half the counties.

The official vote of Iowa for Judge of the Supreme Court has been made up, as follows: Ralph P. Lowe, Republican, 61,000; Elwood, Democratic Union, 41,032; scattering, 2,848. The scattering vote was the rattlesnakes'. The official vote for Governor will not vary materially from the above, but it is not yet announced. For Congress in the 1st district, to succeed Gen. Curtis, the vote stands:

Joseph F. Wilson, rep.	29,823
Jairus E. Neal, dem.	21,429
Scattering	1,190

Western Virginia Guerillas.

The flames of guerilla warfare in Western Virginia, for a time suppressed, are bursting out again, and unless a speedy example is made by the military authorities that shall appal these miscreants, it will be difficult to handle them during the winter months. All along the Ohio river, from Guyandotte—the scene of the late massacre—to Parkersburg, the guerillas are everywhere active, carrying terror to every hamlet and almost every loyal homestead. Guyandotte was indeed burned, and so far, good; but it would have been better if Col. Zeigler could have arrested some hundreds of the citizens, men and women, and have cast them headlong into their own burning dwellings. Such acts must not be handled gingerly. The blood of the betrayed and murdered garrison of the town cries out for vengeance—not for an "oath of allegiance." The citizens, by fleeing with the rebel cavalry whom they had invited to participate in the feast of death, have saved themselves, perhaps, but the day of reckoning will come. In Wirt, Roane and Jackson counties, on the river, this era of "social war" is said to be worse than ever. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

"There is hardly a man in Wirt county who has taken anything like a position upon either side that not been shot at, at least once; it has been demonstrated that no neutral position is safe. Those who take no position in the struggle are suspected and shot at by both sides, and their only hope is to leave or take up a gun."

Jackson county is likewise infested by a gang called the Moccasin Rangers, who a few nights since made a descent on the village of Murraysville, and succeeded in stealing about twenty guns from the Home Guard. Murraysville is on the Ohio River. The rebels were bold enough to make a dash upon the place in the very faces of the Home Guard, and within gun shot of the Ohio shore. The *Intelligencer* adds:

"It was reported that, on Saturday, the Murraysville Home Guard and a number of citizens had an engagement with the rebels on Pond Creek, about ten miles from Murraysville, during which five or six of the Moccasin chaps were killed. On Saturday night, a prominent secessionist, who had been acting as guide to the Rangers, was hunted down and shot. These Moccasin Rangers are said to be the fellows who have been marauding throughout Wirt county."

The Union citizens of these counties are organizing and arming, but they are almost too tender hearted in their treatment of the villains who disturb their peace. Some troops have been sent down from Wheeling, including Capt. Bogg's famous company of "Snakers," who will make the fur fly among the bushwhackers, when they catch them. The peace of Western Virginia, or more properly the "State of Kanawha," demands that some hundreds or thousands shall be shot, and nothing less than this will meet the case.

Rebel Arms in Illinois.

A portion of the arms taken out of the prize captured off the rebel coast and brought into New York a few days ago, are to be sent West at once, for the arming of our Illinois troops. No better use could be made of them. Our boys will send the rebels bullets in payment for their guns.

☞ GEN. BUEL, who has superseded Gen. Sherman in command of Kentucky, is a full blooded Buckeye, having been born in the State of Ohio, and reared in the State of Indiana. He graduated from West Point in 1841, and has been in the army ever since. He is 42 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, of compact frame and very deep chest, indicating great vital power. He possesses almost herculean strength in his arms, and can lift a weight at arm's length that would seem too much for one of twice his weight and muscle. His hair is light and very thin on top, approaching baldness; his beard of the same hue, worn full and unshaven, is beginning to be sprinkled with gray. His eyes are blue and firm, yet gentle in their expression, but terribly steady and unmoved in the midst of excitement or danger. His weight is perhaps 165 pounds, his carriage erect, his step measured, his air quiet and easy, and not calculated to provoke attention. In 1852, Gen. Buel married Mrs. Mason, the widow of Gen. Mason of the United States Army, so well known for his services in California at the time of the conquest of that country. Gen. Buel has no children.

THE WISCONSIN THIRTEENTH.—This fine regiment, Col. Maloney, is now in camp at Janesville, nearly all its companies in, equipments of the finest description furnished and in use. Their camp is named Camp Treadway, out of compliment to the excellent and efficient Quartermaster General. The Colonel was a Captain in the regular army, who rose from the ranks, by his own merit, and service in Mexico. The clothing in this regiment is from Chicago contractors, and is said to be creditable to our city.

This regiment has been incorrectly termed in our exchanges, an Irish regiment, which, though not discreditable to them, is not the case. Col. Maloney was detailed to form an Irish Brigade, but the project, for some reason, failed. The Irish regiment of Wisconsin is the Seventeenth, Col. Fitzgerald's, making good progress towards completion.

BOSTON MAYORALTY.—For the Boston city election, which occurs next month, the Democrats have nominated the present Mayor Wightman for re-election; and the Republicans and citizens have nominated Mr. Edward S. Tobey, a prominent merchant, President of the Board of Trade, etc. Mr. Tobey was nominated last year, but declined to run.

☞ At Atlanta, Logan county, Ill., at the late election, in an affray with one Jones, a man named Abel Larison lost his nose, bitten off by his adversary, while the latter loses an eye. In a balloting it should be deemed illegal to take the "eye and nose." Our country exchange says Jones swallowed the nose, and dotted his own eye with a black patch.

☞ LaCrosse, Wis., has furnished 400 men for the war, good, heavy-muscled fellows, full of pluck and what Chunk would call "jam." No region in the Northwest has done better to the acre than the vicinity of LaCrosse, on both sides of the Mississippi.

MORE ABOUT BELMONT.

Interesting Conversation with Generals Polk and Pillow.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 13, 1861.

On the day following the battle of Belmont Captain H., of our army, went down the river with the expedition to bury the dead. Arriving on the bank opposite Columbus, he met, as he supposed, Gen. Cheatham, who very kindly gave him permission to cross over into Columbus. Capt. H. had with him a little boy whose father was a prisoner in the rebel camp. Immediately upon stepping ashore from the steamer H. W. Hill, he was conducted to Gen. Pillow's Headquarters, and requested to give some reason why he was in Columbus, and informed that it was unwarranted and unprecedented for an officer from the enemy's camp to come into Columbus the day after so important a battle. He replied that he came over to see Col. Dougherty and others that were wounded. After some social conversation and the General being informed of the fact that the Captain had been under his command in Mexico, Gen. Pillow finally demanded to know by whose permission he came over into Columbus. Capt. H. replied that it was by permission of Gen. Cheatham. He remarked that it was impossible, for not five minutes since he had left him in bed sick. Capt. H. remarked that it could not possibly be, for one of his own soldiers had pointed Gen. C. out as the General that had led the forces against us the day before. In an instant Gen. Pillow colored, drew himself up to his full height, and replied "*I* was in command all day in person, until Gen. Cheatham crossed with reinforcements, and even then he commanded only *by rank*." Capt. H. apologized for his error; after which Gen. Pillow remarked that he was not satisfied with the manner of his coming to Columbus, but would send him before Maj. Gen. Polk.

On arriving at Gen. Polk's headquarters, that distinguished military evangelist, was found to be a very pleasant, courteous and intelligent gentleman. He received Capt. H. very kindly, and had hardly done shaking hands before Gen. Pillow came in, who stated the circumstance of his being found there. Gen. Polk agreed with Gen. Pillow that he had not seen Gen. Cheatham, but that he had been misled. Both agreed that he had no business in Columbus, and they retired to the hall and conversed for some time. When they returned, Gen. Polk asked, "What does Gen. Grant mean by sending boats down here with flags of truce? What does he mean by the present expedition?"

"Well, General," replied the Captain, "I can only give you my opinion, as I know nothing of his message to you."

The Captain then told him he understood it to be to bury our dead, attend to our wounded, and exchange prisoners.

"*Exchange prisoners*," said Gen. P., "that is just what I wish to get at," reaching around on the table and grasping Gen. Grant's communication, and reading "there are 28 wounded and sick men I send down to you." "Does that look like exchange? No. Gen. Grant does not treat us as we deserve to be treated. Why does he not treat us and address us as *belligerents*? All we wish is for him to acknowledge us as *belligerents*. We do not desire him to acknowledge our independence. We have taken prisoners on both sides, but still we are not even to be considered in the light of belligerents. Now, why is this? I do not hold you responsible for Gen. Grant's act, but why is this so?"

The Captain replied that Gen. Grant would fight him a hundred years before he would acknowledge that point, unless so directed by his Government.

"What are you fighting for? Do you expect to subjugate us?" asked he.

Capt. H. told him we had no desire to subjugate them, but we were determined to maintain the Union.

Gen. P. remarked that there was no Union. It was completely dissolved.

The Captain assured him it was still perfectly sound, as far as we could see from the North; they in Columbus were standing on United States soil.

He wished to know if we did not feel like acknowledging their Confederacy after a few more such battles as we had had.

The Captain assured him there was no disposition to do so; that the North had hardly commenced fighting, yet; indeed, had scarcely taken care of the traitors at home. The first earnest move we had made was the present coast expedition, and he thought we would soon occupy all the principal Southern harbors, and then we could manage the cotton question on our own terms.

He replied that the planters would not bring the cotton to market.

The Captain intimated that the world could get along without King Cotton as long as his majesty could get along without the world—after which the conversation changed.

Nothing but repeated assurances upon honor would satisfy the rebel officers at Columbus that nearly all of our principal officers were not killed or wounded. Gen. Polk talked much on the subject of belligerent rights. He is a very pleasant and evidently a very able man. He finally inquired of the Captain where Col. Buford's remains were, as he supposed he was killed. The Captain assured him that he shook hands with the Colonel in Gen. Grant's office a few moments before he left, and that he was well and hearty. The General could scarcely believe it. He informed Capt. H. that he was very glad of an opportunity to send his best regards to Col. Buford, and hoped to meet him next time under different circumstances. He then gave the Captain permission to repair to his boat. Mr. Owens, the banker, came in and obtained permission to remove Col. Dougherty to his house, to have him better cared for, after which a guard escorted the Captain on their boat to our flag of truce, about two miles above Columbus, and sent him on his way rejoicing.

OBJECT AND RESULT OF THE BELMONT EXPEDITION.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Croaking has become the order of the times. After many unfortunate actions, our printers seem to have adopted the policy of Cicero in the matter of Introductions—always have a number on hand and some one will certainly answer for any occasion.

It is amazing, the promptness with which many newspaper correspondents fly to the mark of representing almost every action as "disastrous."

Our late descent on Belmont has been characterized as "marching up the hill, and marching down again,"—*with great loss*; and nothing more—as if there had been really no object in view, or as if the ridiculous idea had been entertained by Generals Grant and McClernand, of taking and holding Belmont.

The facts are these: Gen. Grant received instruction from Gen. Fremont to throw out such force as would prevent Polk and Pillow from sending reinforcements to Price, or anywhere west. Accordingly, Col. Oglesby was sent out on the evening of the 3d inst., to move south from Cape Girardeau, in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson, and at the same time watch all westward movements. Soon after this, it was suspected that Oglesby's force (but three regiments, with some artillery and cavalry), might not be sufficient to prevent the westward movement, or might even invite it. Rumors from Columbus favored the idea that a strong force was soon to move westward. Col. Oglesby *must* be protected. Then originated the idea of a movement *about* Columbus. This, however, required care. Columbus had powerful batteries and twenty-five to thirty thousand men. Our new gunboats were not yet ready for service. It was resolved to make a "brilliant dash" into Belmont, at the same time *menacing* Columbus from Paducah. From some accident, the Paducah force was delayed. But no time was to be lost at Belmont. The "dash" was made, not an hour too soon; as we now learn that in twenty-four hours 7,000 men would have started west—enough to cut off Col. Oglesby and proceed to reinforce Price. No one thought of holding Belmont, even for an hour. Such a thought would have been madness, seeing that it is directly under the heavy batteries of Columbus. A hundred thousand men could not have held it for twelve hours.

We landed under cover of a point of timber at Lucas's Bend, leaving the steamers under protection of the gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which were also charged to engage the Columbus batteries, or as many of them as could be reached in safety, and thus to protect our troops while approaching Belmont. This was strictly carried out. All the batteries in sight of our gunboats were first engaged, and then silenced. Rebel prisoners say that our shell drove their gunners from six of their guns. In the mean time our troops, the Iowa 7th, the Ill. 27th, 30th and 31st, and our artillery and cavalry acted in a manner worthy of veteran troops; insomuch that the enemy have not yet ceased to swear that a large part of our troops were regulars. All moved with alacrity to their work; and all that was proposed was accomplished in an incredibly short time. The enemy were slaughtered in vast numbers—their field battery taken, with large numbers of prisoners, and their whole encampment laid in ashes, while their men fled in all directions—many on boats to Columbus.

So complete was the rout that our men were too much elated and made themselves too easy. The timely order to retire was not as promptly obeyed as Gen. Grant desired. "Pickings" were good in the camp; and many of our men had quietly opened their haversacks and proceeded to make their dinners. The lines were formed, however, and the retreat to the boats commenced, according to the original programme, some time before the reinforcing boats of the enemy were observed to be approaching from Columbus. The Columbus batteries were now in full blast—though they were aiming too high, and did us little harm. Our field pieces were turned against the boats, but were too light to stop them. Some 3,000 are believed to have landed. These, together with the [illegible] whom we had dispersed in the woods to come forth again into action. To have attempted to defeat these forces, now, would have been a departure from the programme of the day. [illegible] We had many horses killed, but the number taken from the enemy has more than made up the loss.

It is true that we were greatly harassed in our return to the boats, and lost many brave men. The number killed on the field was near eighty; wounded and prisoners in the same proportion; in all, the killed wounded and prisoners, amount to about 225. It is true that the enemy came up and attacked us on board, just as we were drifting out into the stream, and that a heavy battle was fought there—chiefly by the gun boats, on our part. For this action, we give all thanks, as it lost us not the life of a single man, while the loss to the enemy, was most fearful,—believed to be from two to five hundred.

Then why, I ask, persist in calling it a "defeat," "disastrous," and all such hard names. We accomplished everything we went for. Belmont is taken, is in ashes, and is now abandoned by the enemy. Our loss is moderate. True, it is larger than expected, because of the accident to the Paducah movement, causing delay. The idea of sending a force from Columbus to help Price, is now abandoned. Col. Oglesby is now safe in with his expedition.

Many high officers at Columbus have said to ours, at different times since: "We are badly whipped!" They admit their killed and wounded to be some three or four times what ours is; and with all their advantage of *place* we have nearly as many of their wounded men prisoners, as they have of ours, sound and wounded. Not an officer, private, regiment or company, has failed to fill his part nobly; and for such officers and men to be traduced by *Union correspondents* is unjust and intolerable. C.

Cairo, Nov. 13, 1861.

Cotton on the Prairies—Three Thousand Acres to be Planted Next Year in one County in this State.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 7, 1861.

Many of the readers of the TRIBUNE are aware that cotton has been and continues to be grown in small quantities in the south part of this State, and that in the early settlement of the central portion, it was also successfully grown, by almost every family. Most people take it for granted that the climate is unsuited to its profitable production, hence the discontinuance of its culture. This is a great mistake, for with the same propriety we might say that castor beans and hemp, which have been extensively grown, were discarded from the same cause.

In the early settlement of the Sangamon country, now better known under the name of Central Illinois, cotton was cultivated on nearly every farm and was worked up into clothing and bedding, by hand, and the domestic *linseys* made of native cotton and wool for a long time filled an important place in every country store, and even up to 1840 thousands of yards of it were sold in the city of Chicago, brought from the central portion of the State by the farmers, whose wives and daughters carded the cotton by hand, and spun it upon the *big wheel*—wove and dyed it by the kitchen fire. Steam on the lakes and rivers so cheapened transportation that other products paid a better profit, together with the low price of cotton and cotton goods at that time, so that its culture was no longer an object. The castor bean was the immediate successor of cotton, requiring about the same amount of labor to prepare it for market; next, corn and hemp, which has given place to the great variety of farm and orchard products. Thus it will be seen that the laws of trade have driven out three important staples within the past thirty years. When the culture of cotton was discontinued the price had become reduced to six cents a pound, and domestic sheeting to about the same price per yard. Now the price of both are more than double that amount, while the staples that drove them from the field are cheapened in the market. It is therefore evident that this is a favorable time to resume its culture, while it is probable that the Castor bean and hemp may at no distant day be again on change. Under this state of things, to say nothing of the rebellion that at this time is cutting off our supply of cotton, it is of the first importance that we take into consideration the propriety of again placing it among the staple products of the great prairie slopes. During the present season we have lost no opportunity to become conversant with the history of cotton growing in our State and of the propriety of recommending its planting on a large scale. We have come to the deliberate conclusion that in all parts of the State south of 40 deg. of latitude, the cotton plant will flourish, and is as certain of a good crop as corn and wheat. Last week we made a visit to Christian county to examine a cotton field of ten acres, three miles from the village of Assumption, on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. This field was planted early in May, but from the unskillfulness of the planting, the seed failed to germinate, and it was not until the seventeenth day of June, that seed could be obtained to replant it. Notwithstanding this late planting the crop is a fair one, estimated at three hundred pounds to the acre. The growth of the plant was vigorous, and had it not been for its late planting, which has allowed only one picking, the crop would have come fully up to the best yield of Tennessee upland. So confident is the planter of its success and resulting profit that he is making arrangements to plant two thousand acres next spring, while other parties in the neighborhood have engaged to plant one thousand acres in addition, making three thousand acres near this section. If seed can be had in time, the planting will extend through the neighboring counties, as far north as this county, where several parties are making arrangements for seed to plant five to ten acres each.

Seed from the uplands of Tennessee will be used as best adapted to this climate, producing what is called a short staple upland. We have samples of the cotton grown on the plantation mentioned, which is of excellent quality.

Arrangements are also making at Assumption for the necessary buildings and machinery for ginning and baling three thousand bales the coming Autumn. [A bale is 400 pounds.] This settlement is largely composed of Canadian French, and some eighty farmers among them will at once enter upon its culture, putting in an average of twelve acres each. This will not interfere with their other farm crops, and at the same time will give them an opportunity to become familiar with the routine of its culture and preparation for market.

An old Tennessee cotton planter has resided within thirty miles of Assumption during the past twenty-seven years, and has grown more or less cotton each year, since he came into the country; he says that during that time he has not failed in a single crop of cotton, though he has failed with both corn and wheat. He further says that on the plain the plant grows larger and will produce full as large a crop as Tennessee upland, the superiority of the soil fully making up for the difference in climate. For the first few years he cultivated it largely, but the castor bean soon superseded it, and since that time he has only grown it for family use, and continues to dress in home made linsey.

The culture of cotton is almost as simple as that of corn, and with our improved implements will cost but little more per acre than that crop. The additional labor will be thinning the plants in the row, which must be done with the hand-hoe, but on the prairie the necessity of repeated hoeings, to keep down the weeds that is given to the crops at the South, can be mainly dispensed with, on the same ground that we dispense with it in corn culture over that of the New England farmer.

When sorghum was first introduced it was supposed that it was only adapted to the sugar States, but it has proved to be best adapted to the States north of the Ohio, and after seven years of doubt and experiment, has taken its place among the important staples of the State. Thirty years of experience have proved that the upland cotton of Tennessee and Arkansas is both hardy and productive with us, and the only question to consider is whether it will pay as well as other farm crops. When the price of good upland cotton went down to five or six cents a pound, and that of castor beans was a dollar a bushel, the beans took the lead and cotton was thrown out. But now, with our clipper plows, two-horse cultivators, and iron rollers, there is no reason why we cannot compete with the bare shin plow, the nigger hoes, and the unskillful labor of the southern cotton States. We believe that at eight cents a pound that it will prove to be one of our best paying crops.

Efforts are being made to procure an abundant supply of seed for the next planting, which will be advertised in due time—it will be sold at cost, whatever that may be, as the gentlemen engaged in procuring it are actuated more by patriotic than money-making motives. Those desiring small lots of seed can obtain them through the station agent at Assumption.

No person not accustomed to the growing of cotton should at once enter largely upon its culture, for like all semi-tropical plants in the early stages of its growth, the plant is exceedingly delicate, and requires that the soil be put in the best possible condition. It is useless to put in the crop in cloddy ground or neglect it in the early stages of its growth. In our next we will give directions as to its culture, and an account of its insect enemies at the South, which there endanger the crop and is more to be feared than the frosts of the north. RURAL.

Beaufort and Port Royal.

Port Royal already has a history full of romance. Here, three hundred years ago, (1562) the French, under Ribault, endeavored to establish a colony, who, says Bancroft, "came upon Port Royal entrance, which seemed the outlet of a magnificent river. The greatest ships of France and the argosies of Venice could ride securely in the deep water of the harbor." Twenty-six composed the party which was to keep possession of the continent. Fort Charles, the Carolina, called in honor of Charles IX. of France, gave the name to the country. The colony perished, though the name remained. The present Beaufort was founded in 1760. Hewatt, in his Carolina, printed in 1780, says of Port Royal, "the whole royal navy might ride with safety in Port Royal harbor. Its situation renders it an excellent station for a squadron of ships in time of war."

☞ The Pekin (Ill.) *Register* says there has been a very interesting religious revival in progress at Mackinaw during the last three weeks. Upwards of one hundred members have been added to the church.

The Northern Blockade on Freight.

[From the N. Y. Economist.]

The great grain depots of the west are just now as effectually blockaded as the cotton ports of the south. The embargo is not created by the presence of an armed force; but strange to say, by the means ordinarily employed for carrying the products to their market. At the great grain producing centres, there [illegible] accumulation of produce [illegible] the demand from Europe [illegible] immediate absorption of [illegible]; but the supply is [illegible] demand from France has [illegible] there is every prospect [illegible] continue much beyond the [illegible] months to come. The [illegible] Great Britain indicates that we have yet to experience a heavy demand from that quarter. The probability is that recent developments will discover a greater deficiency in the English crop than was generally anticipated. The potato crop of Ireland is a complete failure, and it will be well if that country does not suffer from a famine almost equal in severity to that which produced such fearful consequences fourteen years ago. Under these circumstances, and with a large demand, too, for our army supplies, we can anticipate nothing less than a continuance of the heavy drain upon the western granaries that we have lately experienced.

The fact, however, meets us that the needed supplies must be waited for until better facilities for transport are provided. Our canals are glutted, and the whole rolling stock of our railroads is tasked to its utmost to convey grain to the seaboard. The result of this is unfortunate for the west, and for the whole commercial community dependent upon the rising prosperity of that section of country. The producer is deprived of the advantages in price that always result from an active demand; and enormous profits are realized by the railroad and shipping interests. An owner of a vessel can make half the value of his craft by a single trip between Chicago and Buffalo. The rates of freight are so enormous as to constitute fully five-sixths of the entire cost of breadstuffs in New York.

Corn is worth about 8c per bushel on the spot where it is grown in Illinois, and yet today it sells in New York for 60@65c; its value being increased eight fold by the cost of transit and handling. If our western farmers are to be encouraged in the realization of what seems to be their destiny—to become the great grain producers for Europe as well as America; we must have the means of transport increased and cheapened. As matters now stand, the railroads and the shipowners are fattening upon the agriculturists, much to the damage of the general commerce of the country. No investment could pay better than that which would increase the railroad accommodation between this port and the west. The matter will, no doubt, sooner or later work its own remedy; but it behooves those interested to remember that they may lose much by delay."

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Not only are increased facilities for transportation becoming necessary, but it is equally essential that we should lose no time in furnishing them if we expect our produce shall feed the hungry millions of Europe, and preserve in our favor that balance of trade which since the outbreak of the war has caused such astonishment and such changes in the world's commerce. With abundance of capital lying idle and operatives seeking employment at low wages, we ought to avail ourselves of the opportunity to increase the rolling stock of our railways, multiply their tracks, complete works which hitherto have been held in abeyance, and enlarge the capacity of our canals. Of course it is now too late to do any of these things so as to be of use to the present crops, except in the increase of the railway rolling stock, and this, in our judgment, ought to be done promptly. So vast is the pressure from the West upon the Pennsylvania railroad that the most stringent regulations have been established to prevent anything more than a specified quantity of freight being received for shipment at any point within a given time. This is a wonderful state of things when we consider the state of trade.

Wool Growing in Illinois.

[From the Aurora Beacon, 14th.]

In these times of extortionate freights on the lakes, canals and railroads, when it costs five times the worth of a bushel of corn on our streets to place it in New York warehouses, and eight times its worth to lay it along side the wharves of Liverpool, our farmers begin to agitate their brains for some more profitable investment of their corn and wheat, than placing it directly into the hands of the buyers.

Until within a few years, pork has been the only form into which farmers have made their surplus gains; and very well, too, has it remunerated them, bearing freights to New York only to about one sixth of its value. Pork must continue to be a good manner of putting corn into market.

It is, however, but a year or two that wool has occupied a position equal to its importance in the eyes of the farmer. Freight, the great enemy of the price of grain, bears but lightly upon it; and there seems to be but a penny's difference to the pound, in the price it bears in Vermont and Massachusetts, or Illinois. The old prejudice, that the bleakness of our winter climate was too great for the growth of the sheep, has been worn away, fences are now more complete, and dogs have become to be considered of less importance to the community than the fleece and mutton product.

It will surprise our citizens to learn that very near a quarter of a million pounds of wool have been purchased by our buyers during the season now closing. Of this enormous pile, Mr. Volentine has purchased one hundred thousand pounds, and Mr. J. G. Stolp at his factory, and Mr. Alex. George, on the streets, each about seventy thousand pounds. Where is the town in the West that can show such figures? Has Chicago taken an equal amount from first hands? This amount of wool was bought at an average of from 25 cents to 30 cents per pound, thus throwing some $50,000 or $55,000 among those farmers who were fortunate enough to be wool growers.

Of this amount bought, a very large portion has been shipped East; and the remainder lies in Mr. Volentine's wool house, and in Stolp's factory, where the fortunate holders will largely profit by the great rise which has recently taken place. Stolp has been running his factory night and day in the manufacture of yarn, and will most probably consume the most of what wool yet remains in his hands, in that article; while Mr. Volentine's will be sent East.

From buyers we have obtained the names of a few of the largest wool growers in this vicinity; and from the number of sheep, counting about five pounds to each fleece, an approximation may be had to the amount of wool money each has received. Silas and James Reynolds, of Sugar Grove, have each some 250 sheep; E. Morgan, of Osage, 400; F. Crampton, of Dupage, 325; Alex. Small, 300; A. K. Wheeler & Sons, of Kendall, 600; Wm. B. West, 250; Steve Paull, 400; Preston, of Dupage, 250. Others, whose names we have not obtained, have large flocks. The principal portion of these flocks are about three-quarters pure Merino blood.

The great rise of wool within a few weeks (worth now 45@50c) has been occasioned by the demand for army purposes. When it is considered that the United States has 500,000 men in the field, and that each man needs about 25 pounds of wool, worked into blankets, coats, pants, shirts and stockings, to keep him comfortable, one can hardly imagine where wool will go to, should the war continue. The demand for woolen rags, which has suddenly sprung up, is evidence that wool is scarce, and will be more so.

Now, when the demand for wool is great, and the prospect that it will continue a profitable market article, it is also a peculiarly favorable time for our farmers to invest in sheep. In Missouri, where very much attention has been given to wool growing, the existing troubles have caused a cessation in the business, and thousands of the sheep which are quite worthless in the hands of the holders, are shipped eastward for sale, and, although in poor condition, can be had at prices which will be very favorable to buyers. Will not our farmers look into the matter; if it be only as an experiment, can it by any possibility prove worse than corn at 16 cents a bushel.

What a Canadian Saw at Richmond after the Battle of Manassas.

An ex-editor of the Montreal *Witness*, who was in Richmond when the battle of Manassas was fought, writes to that journal some of the horrors that met his vision when the killed and wounded were brought in. Bull Run is rather ante-dated, but the editor's observations will be read with interest:

No song of triumph was sung in Richmond, or in the surrounding villages. Those who had cherished hopes, raised by the reports that those they loved were not dead, but only wounded, were, alas, doomed to suffer a more bitter anguish than that of their fellow citizens who wept over the biers of the slain. No pen can adequately describe the horror of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as day by day the wounded were brought in and carried to the houses of their friends, or to the St. Charles Hotel, which had been fitted up as an hospital. I question, indeed, whether many of the battle fields of Europe have been the arena of such horrible individual suffering. I have read of no campaign, except that of Moscow, where the French soldiers perished by tens of thousands, in every conceivable agony, that can offer a comparison in this respect. It may seem absurd to speak of Moscow and Bull Run in the same breath; but I do not refer to the relative magnitude of the campaigns, nor compare the numbers engaged, the duration of the struggle, nor the loss of life. My comparison refers only to the peculiar sufferings of the wounded, as day after day they were brought into the city in every conceivable and inconceivable condition of mutilation, and writhing in agony where mortification had not already supervened, or where the stupor which generally precedes death by violence had not seized upon the hapless victim of this fratricidal strife. In most battlefields of modern times skillful surgeons and attentive nurses have been in prompt attendance, and the wounded have received every possible attention compatible with their unfortunate position; but with the wounded of the Southern army, at least, this was not the case. Possibly a sufficient number of surgeons could not be provided, and I know that many who were present were poorly supplied with surgical instruments, or with medicines of a nature to alleviate suffering, and that they did the best they could under the circumstances. But I saw men brought in who had lain twenty-four hours on the field where they had fallen, unaided, and without a drop of water to slake their burning thirst. I saw men brought in delirious with fever, raving like madmen, and failing to recognize their dearest friends. Some were borne past, upon whose livid features death had already set his seal—the pitiful appealing glance of the fast glazing eye being the only sign that life still lingered. The features of many were so distorted by pain that they scarcely appeared to be human; and, most horrible of all, I witnessed at least a dozen poor creatures brought in who had either lost a limb by a cannon ball or had suffered the amputation of a leg or an arm. It is hard to decide which of these two classes of victims had suffered the greater agony—those who had lain uncared for, save by some comrade who had bound his handkerchief over the limb to stop the effusion of blood, and thus preserve the vital spark—or those who had endured the pain of amputation, either too hurriedly or too unskillfully performed. In several of the latter cases the ligatures had slipped or else had fallen loose, the bandages had fallen off, and the bones protruded beyond the mangled flesh, while in both alike, the bones and flesh were black and festering, and swarming with maggots. People shuddered and sickened as they turned away from the horrid spectacle; women fainted in the streets—and yet there were some brave women—mothers, wives and sisters, who dared to dress these frightful wounds, who were used to witness blood and suffering, and who appealed from the ghastly scene. Striving to conceal their own acute mental suffering, these angels of mercy lingered to the last over the dying husband or brother—and in more than one case, my knowledge, over the bed of those who were strangers, and friendless—striving to impart that comfort to the departing souls, which, Heaven help them, they sorely needed themselves. It was a happy thing for these poor victims that in most instances they had ceased to feel pain, while consciousness generally returned for an hour or two before death; but it is almost needless to add that recovery amongst those who had suffered in the manner we have described, was rare indeed. We know of but one instance of the recovery of a man who had suffered the amputation of a limb on the battle field.

THE PIKETON VICTORY.

First Report More than Confirmed.

[From the Lexington Observer, Nov. 12.]

The following letter from Dr. B. P. Drake, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Mt. Sterling, has just come to hand. The information it contains is in the highest degree cheering to the friends of the Union, and speaks well for our mountain forces. The braggadocio Gen. Williams (Cerro Gordo John) has evidently met with an inglorious defeat:

"MT. STERLING, Nov. 11.

"D. C. WICKLIFFE, Esq.: Mr. Hurst, a reliable gentleman, just from the mountains, reports that on Friday there was an engagement this side of Piketon. The engagement was stopped by the coming on of night. Both armies laid on their arms and renewed the contest the next morning. At ten o'clock the rebels surrendered. Their loss was 400 killed and about 2,000 prisoners. This information is considered perfectly reliable. B. P. D."

ANOTHER LETTER ABOUT THE FIGHT—FROM THE EDITOR OF THE MT. STERLING WHIG.

A letter from Calvin Brock, the pro tem. editor of the Mt. Sterling *Whig*, dated Monday night at that place, says:

I have just received a dispatch from Prestonburg. It runs as follows: "On Friday evening last, Gen. Nelson attacked the enemy at Piketon, Pike county; fought from four o'clock until night; both armies slept on their arms until next morning, when they renewed the conflict; fought until ten o'clock; enemy whipped; their loss in killed, 400; 1,000 prisoners taken; balance fled to the bushes. Federal loss comparatively small. This I got at 8 o'clock to-night from a reliable man who has just arrived here from Hazel Green, who heard Gen. Nelson's dispatch to Col. Grigsby read at that place.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

By a private letter received by a gentleman in this city, we learn that the number killed was 480, and the number of prisoners about 1,400, and among the prisoners was Col. John S. Williams and R. Hawes, Esq.

STILL LATER.

The following was on the post-bill received at the Post Office in this city from Mount Sterling, on yesterday evening: "Huzza! Nelson has whipped out the rebels at Piketon, killing 400 and taking 2,000 prisoners. This is perfectly reliable. He got in behind the blackguards."

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The following proclamation from Gen. Nelson is in the right spirit, and shows that the advance of the armies of the Union restores the civil authorities to their functions:

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT PRESTONBURG, November 5, 1861.

Having this day occupied the town of Prestonburg with the force under my command, I declare to all whom it may concern: That the jurisdiction of the State of Kentucky is restored in this section of the State, and that the regular fall terms of the Courts will be held in those counties in which the time for holding the same has not passed. And all civil officers are ordered to attend at the times and places of holding said Courts, and attend to the duties of their respective offices.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of November, 1861. W. NELSON.

By command of Brig. Gen. Nelson.
JNO. M. DUKE, Aid-de-Camp.

After this he proceeded toward Piketon, at which place he arrived last Friday, and commenced an engagement about four o'clock P. M. The fight continued until night, and both armies slept on their arms. The next morning it was renewed and continued until about 10 o'clock A. M., when the rebels made an unconditional surrender. Their loss is said to have been 400 killed and wounded, while the prisoners are variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. The rout was complete; and it is probable that nearly all of Williams's forces have been taken in the gorges of the mountains.

WISCONSIN PAR CURRENCY. Bought at Milwaukee Rates.
ILLINOIS STUMP-TAIL, Wisconsin Discredited Currency, AND ALL UNCURRENT MONEY, WANTED, At better rates than any "Bank-Note List." JAMES BOYD, 36 South Clark street, Exchange Bank Building, (entrance at Iron Steps, south end of the building.)

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!! WAR RISKS. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1841. CAPITAL NEARLY $3,000,000. This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $5000 on the lives of officers. Premium payable QUARTERLY if desired. OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents, No. 2 Clark st., cor. South Water st.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, Ship Chandlers, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN Twines and Cordage. 243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz:—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. N. HARDENBERGH.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! GREAT WEST OIL WORKS, W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors. Cleveland, Ohio, Manufacturers and Refiners of PETROLEUM AND CARBON OIL. Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE. To Jobbers in Oil we would say we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS, BIRD CAGES, TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN, Soaps and Perfumery, and YANKEE NOTIONS For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROS.

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INSURE YOUR LIVES.— ASHCROFT'S LOW WATER DETECTORS —ARE A— Sure Preventive Against BOILER EXPLOSIONS! Simple, Sure and Effective. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Sole Agents for the West, 181 Lake Street.

KEEP WARM.— MERINO WRAPPERS, SILK WRAPPERS, Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers! FOR LADIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, FOR BOYS, A Complete Stock AT LOW PRICES. A. C. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE Agency for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES. Prices, $40, $65, and $200. —ALSO— PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST, Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons, Price, $21.00. Orders by Mail, or Express, will receive prompt attention. BOWEN BROS., 74 and 76 Lake Street.

GREAT CARPET HALL. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137 CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS, Curtain, Furnishing, and Upholstery Goods. We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices. PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137......Lake St......135 & 137 UP STAIRS.

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RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 8000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 12 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. 20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. Persons wishing this instrument can be suited by sending size around the hips one inch below the rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 161 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post Office Box 3255. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillion & Co., and other brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-qr. pipes and cases. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands. WHISKY—Meldon's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

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HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!! In every variety. FOR WINTER WEAR, At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., [illegible] & J. HUBSTON & SHAW.

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Some new styles, both Ladies' and Misses'.

Just Received,

A fine assortment of

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New styles of "Pacific Mills" and "Manchester"

DELAINES.

Some beautiful

Dress Goods, Very Low.

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SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

TO INVENTORS.

COBURN & MARKS ... [illegible]

... Notice. ... [illegible]

For the cheapest and best Hair ... [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

... LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!! Warranted to be a sure cure for ... COLD IN THE HEAD. ... Catarrh in the Nose. ... [illegible] ... Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4536, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

... PRACTICAL SINGING ... FESTIVAL CHIMES, ... H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

...South Clark Street..........99

... Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 3404.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!— ... A. HERZOG, ... CAPS AND FURS, ... 122 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. ... SILK HATS, ... AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ... B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, ...Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

T. CRANE & BROTHER, ... FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER, ... 20 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, ... LOUIS ZAHM.

... KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, ... Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

CULVER & HUNT, 46 State-St., ... [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

WININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. A DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. ... L. H. SENINGER & CO., ... No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ... [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J ... [illegible] ... FEMALE DISEASES, &C. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.— GLUE! ... [illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK, ... [illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, on first class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit. Commercial Paper Wanted. E. F. DOWNING & CO., ...

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, ... Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Also on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS ... CHANDLER & LEE ...

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Security ... ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE ... COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, ... N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall.) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made. I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refer to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office. BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois. THE UNION BANK, BENTON, Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets ....Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 2 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic ... [illegible] ... Address for Circulars ... & COVERT, Presidents, Fulton, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	N. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y. HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, ... A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House. ... COLSON ... C. CHASE, Agent, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y. ... SHERWOOD, Fr't Ag't, 181 River street, Troy, N. Y. ... HURD & CO., Fr't Ag't, ... Detroit, Mich. ... TALLMADGE, Agent, ... [illegible]

CONSIGNEES: BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn. HINTON & RAYMOND, ... KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO. Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, ... [illegible]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 100 Randolph Street, ... PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A — Atray Mary, Adams Ellen Fanny, Adams Sarah L mrs, Andrews Lovina mrs, Aldworth Dorcas M ..., Allen Jane miss, Allen Catharine, Abels Ada miss, Ardis Maria miss, Aldis Sarah mrs, Austin Sarah E miss, ... Mary E mrs

B — Baker Charles mrs, Baltimore Mary L mrs, Baker Jennie miss, Bailey Margaret A miss, Bingley Alek miss, Babcock Ann C, Barnes Charles B mrs, Barnum Della E miss, Benjamin Frank mrs, Benham Emma miss, Bell Maggie miss, Bennett Mary P miss, Bennett Eliza R mrs, Beatie Bridget miss, Beecher Sarah J miss, Benson C S E mrs, Bisow Emma miss, Blood A W mrs, Blackburn M A mrs, Blakely C M mrs, Bedmond Catharine mrs, Boulton Mary miss, Burns Ida M mrs, Bolton mrs, Bates Elizabeth mrs, Boulyer Mary mrs, Brown Flora Anna, Brown Jennie M miss, Brown N C mrs, Brown S P mrs, Brown S C mrs, Browning Emma miss, Brady Margaret miss, Bryant Hattie A mrs, Breckenridge W mrs, Bridges Salathiel F miss, Brooks Ann mrs, Breannan E miss, Breannan Martha mrs, Burnish M L mrs, Buckingham Lizzie mrs, Bush George P mrs, Buckingham Ann mrs, Burnam Mercy miss, Butler George S mrs

C — Campbell A St John mrs, Carroll Anna E mrs, Cahill Margaret, Callaghan Margaret miss, Connell Biddy miss, Cahill Ellen miss, Cadwell Jane R, Carson Agnes miss, Cassady Mary mrs, Carr Mary J miss, Childs Shubal mrs, Chadbourne mrs, Choris Roxanna miss, Chase Mary L miss, Chilson C W mrs, Church Susan miss, Chamberlin Griffin mrs, Clark Libbie H miss, Clagston Henry mrs, Cline Harriett mrs, Collins Lizzie miss, Cohen Milly miss, Cobb Imogene mrs, Collins Mary Ann miss, Colvine Eliza mrs, Costalo Molly A miss, Conner Jane miss, Corrigan Ellen miss, Conn Pernelia miss, Cooper Martha miss, Cooper Annie miss, Connelly Kate miss, Cook Amy mrs, Conoly Rosanna miss, Coombs A mrs, Cooney Kate miss, Corbin Carrie E mrs, Conner Catharine miss, Corrigan Ellen miss, Cooper Hester A mrs, Coyle Ann miss, Curtis Sarah miss, Crowley Julia A miss, Crafts Amanda mrs, Cropsey Cornelia mrs, Curnes Ellen, Cudny Ellen miss, Crane Mary mrs, Crocker Emma miss

D — Dacy Ann miss, Daly R H mrs, Danah Ann miss, Davis mrs, Davis Louisa G mrs, Danphia Eliza mrs, Dealy Catharine, Dilland Julia B, Defrane Bridget, Dicke Louisa mrs, Decreet Mary C miss, Dooley J J mrs, Doile S A miss, Deran Mary mrs, Donehoue Julia miss, Drew Margaret mrs, Downs Sally miss, Donaham E mrs, Douglass Abby mrs, Dodge Lucy N miss, Dwyer Catharine, Dunlap Michael mrs, Dye Mary E mrs, Duffy Mary miss, Dady Amelia M mrs

E — Edwards Mary Jane mrs, Eldredge Mary mrs, Ellis John mrs, Eletera Sarah miss, Evans Mary J miss, Evers Ellen mrs, Estell Eunice miss, Ewing Elizabeth mrs

F — Fagan Catharine miss, Farnham Zelpha mrs, Farrell Louisa mrs, Farnham Amelia R mrs, Favour Hattie miss, Fitzgerald Kate A miss, Flint Elizabeth J mrs, Flannery Margaret miss, Flynn Margaret mrs, Flynn Mary mrs, Foster Nathan mrs, Foot A B mrs, Foster Jennie mrs, Fowler Hattie miss, Ferrest Martha mrs, Ford Mary A mrs, Fulkerson E R miss, Fullerton Jane E mrs, Frazer James mrs, Furguson Nelly, Frink John R mrs, Puselorson Ellen R miss

G — Galvin Hanna miss, Geoland Fannie miss, Gilbert Augustus, Guibert Linda miss, Gordon Dora miss, Goodale L H mrs, Grunendick R N mrs, Grant F S mrs, Gregory Rosannah mrs, Greenwood Matilda mrs, Green Hellen mrs, Grave John C mrs, Greenslade Sarah C mrs, Grinton Mahala Ann mrs, Green Anna mrs, Green Mary miss, Graven E E mrs, Graham S F mrs, Graham Phebe mrs, Gardner Robert mrs

H — Hall Catharine mrs, Hall D M mrs, Hamilton Charles mrs, Hemmill P C mrs, Hall Martha mrs, Hall Margaret mrs, Hall Chaucy mrs, Harden Frances E miss, Harnet E L miss, Harvey Charles mrs, Hargin M C mrs, Hanson Eliza mrs, Hand Augusta mrs, Hammond Lovina, Haverly Lizzie miss, Hayes J A mrs, Hayes Susan miss, Hawley Hellen mrs, Hill L P, Hickey Catharine mrs, Hitchcock Diana miss, Hill Arvilla miss, Hines Ellen mrs, Hollis Martha J mrs, Horton P B mrs, Howe Rose F miss, Holland Maggie miss, Hollingsworth Anna mrs, Howarth Hattie mrs, Hodges Geo T mrs, Horton R P miss, Hurlbutt E mrs, Hubbard James M mrs, Hunt Margaret miss, Hucks Elizabeth miss, Hunter M M miss, Hurlbut Malinda mrs, Hunt E P miss, Huntly Caroline P miss

I — Ingles Delia, Inglis mrs

J — Jackson Mary miss, Jackson Jesse W, James Mary mrs, Jennes Alfred mrs, Jennison Samuel P mrs, Jones Frank mrs, Jones Frances mrs, Johnson Ann G mrs, Johnston Isaac mrs, Johnson Mary M miss, Johnson Maggie miss, Johns D S mrs, Jung Elizabeth mrs

K — Kennedy Lizzie M miss, Kennedy E mrs, Kerwin mrs, Kavanaugh Margaret mrs, Kenan Mary miss, Kennedy Mary E mrs, Keller Lodoski miss, Keeler Sarah mrs, Kerbey Rhoda miss, Kern Louisa D mrs, Keegan Rose mrs, Kenyon Augeline B mrs, Klinnigan Mary, Kidder Albert mrs, King Georgiana miss, Kayle Ellen miss

L — Lapham M J mrs, Lacy Ida miss, Lacy Wm mrs, Lacy Margaret mrs, Langan Margaret, Lacy E D mrs, Lawton Susie miss, Langan Margaret miss, Larimon Louisa mrs, Lassall Mary, Liscombe mrs, LeBrun Frank miss, Lealand Julia mrs, Leslie Mary C miss, Leary M C mrs, Leonard mrs, Livingston Hellen mrs, Linderman Bertha miss, Lee Ruth mrs, Leeson Kate miss, Litchfield Helen miss, Lyon Sue miss, Lyons Margaret mrs, Lyons F E mrs, Laker Elizabeth miss, Lynch Maria mrs

M — Murphy Ellen John mrs, Myers Hannah miss, Murray capt John mrs, Manny Mary mrs, Mair Mollie miss, Maker Margaret miss, Marsh J N mrs, Maulsby Elizabeth A miss, Mathy Mary miss, Matteson Cassie mrs, Marshall Henry mrs, Martin Mary Etta mrs, Martin Mary mrs 2, Mason Mil mrs, Martin C B miss, Marshall Henry mrs, Martin Edwd mrs, Maynard M mrs, Melendy E S mrs, Meeder Henrietta miss, Melvin Wm mrs, Metz Sarah E mrs, Miles Lizzie mrs, Mitchel Eleanor F, Managan Mary mrs, Monahan Mary A miss, Moulton H T mrs, Mease Mary Jane mrs, Morris L E mrs, Morton Rebecca miss, Mott M D mrs, Mott Susan miss, Moore Mary A miss, Myers Fannie miss

Mc — McCormick Julia miss, McAdams Mary mrs, McCracken M C mrs, McCobbe Elizabeth miss, McCollum E J miss, McCann Jemima mrs, McBride Hannah mrs, McElvery Elizabeth miss, McDonald Jane miss 2, McDougal A M mrs, McGovern Bridget miss 3, Magill John C mrs, McGreevy Jane miss, McGonnigle Ellen C, McQueeney Anne miss, McGraga Bridget mrs, McLane Ellen mrs, McLoon R L mrs, McHugh Jane mrs, McMillen Mary mrs, McNish Isabella miss, McMan miss, McPherson Mary L mrs, McNamara Mary miss, McNally Bridget mrs

N — Nesman Henry mrs, Newton Jennie E mrs, Normile Mary miss, Nolan Sarah miss

O — O'Brien Frank mrs, O'Grady Mary, O'Harah Bridget, O'Neill Ellen miss, O'Shochnessy Steph mrs, Oakley Kathma mrs, O'Connor Mary, O'Rourk Margaret mrs, Ostrout Carrie T miss, Ogden A H mrs, O'Connor Bridget miss, Osgood H E miss, Osborn Agnes mrs, O'Connell Margaret mrs

P — Park M J mrs, Paxton Louisa A mrs, Payne Annie miss, Palen Cornelia miss W, Pierson Ford J mrs, Pierce Orrin L mrs, Pierce Maggie L mrs, Perkins M B mrs, Pelo Julia mrs, Peck Julia C mrs, Phillips Nellie S miss, Phillips Bertha miss, Perry James L mrs, Peck Lyman mrs, Petty Annie mrs, Peters Wm mrs, Peel Mary mrs, Powell Aramesia miss, Ponsaby William mrs, Pope C P H mrs, Pomeroy F B mrs, Powers Josephine miss, Pratt Sarah mrs, Proctor Hepzibah L mrs, Preston Ellen

Q — Quirk Luther mrs

R — Raub Sarah mrs, Rankin Henry mrs, Reynolds Louisa miss, Redman Hattie miss, Reese Carrie miss, Read John mrs, Read Cheney mrs, Rhorer Sarah miss, Riley Mary miss, Riley Maggie miss, Reinhard Sallony miss, Richards C A mrs, Rigney Eliza mrs, Rigby A L mrs, Richards Elizabeth miss, Ryan Mary, Rooke Johanna

S — Sawyer S A mrs, Sanderson Bridget, Sawyer Harriet A mrs, Saunders Eliza miss, Sanger Isabelle J, Seeley Elizabeth mrs, Scot Cooper mrs, Senter Laura mrs, Scott Melissa miss, Scannell Bridget miss, Scheeler Louisa miss, Seadin Mary E miss, Search Josephine mrs, Severts Martha miss, Severtson M miss, Shipman Mary F mrs, Sharp Emma mrs, Sheldon Carry miss, Shields Jennie miss, Sheppermen Sarah mrs, Smith A W miss, Smith Nellie mrs, Smith Rebecca mrs, Smyth Anne B, Smith Mary miss, Smith Cornelia W mrs, Smith Mary mrs, Slattery Bridget mrs, Simon Louisa mrs, Sibley Helen Jane mrs, Smeal J G mrs, Southerland Frank miss, Southworth R C mrs, Southard Chas B mrs, Squires Mollie mrs, Stephens Julia F mrs, Stare Louis mrs, Stephenson Seymour mrs, Stephenson Adelle mrs, Stanett David A mrs, Stewart Margaret mrs, Stevens Jennie E miss, Stanley Nellie miss, Stickney Carrie miss, Stainton Francis F mrs, Strickland Mary D miss, Stone Mary T, Stow Jennie E R mrs, Sullivan Catherine miss, Swain Chas B mrs, Sylvester Simeon mrs

T — Taylor Mary A miss, Tappen Ellen miss, Taber Augustus mrs, Tanner Lizzie miss, Teeby Anna miss, Taylor Mary, Taylor Minnie miss, Taylor Mary miss, Talbot L miss, Teale Mary miss, Thorp Emily E miss, Tilton Nellie mrs, Turner mrs, Tomey Catharine, Turnbull Sarah miss, True Fannie mrs, Trumbull Mary miss, Tomkinson Pamelia mrs, Todd Wm mrs, Towel B miss, Torry F M mrs, Tucker Libbie miss

U — Updike Mary mrs

V — Vanvleck Sarah mrs

W — Walker Nellie R miss, Wade Ellen mrs, Wahal Louisa mrs, Walwork John mrs, Wadsworth S W mrs, Walker E miss, Wallace May M miss, Warner —, Welch July, Welch Ellen miss, Wells Martha L mrs, Welsh Mary S mrs, Wheeler Susan E mrs, White W W mrs, Whittle Jas F mrs, Whitley Sallie A mrs, Whitney Harriet mrs, White Edward mrs, Wood Geo W mrs, White Mary miss, Wilson Sarah Jane mrs, Wilson Laura M mrs, Wilson Mary mrs, Williams S L mrs, Wilson Calista H miss, Wilder Sarah H miss, Wilder Rebecca C mrs, Wilder miss, Wright Maggie miss, Wood Elnora A miss, Wood T Augustus mrs

Y — Young Sarah E miss

Z — Zook Sallie E mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A — Austin A B, Allen A H, Aspell Andrew, Andrews O R, Atkins Chas, Arthur Wm P, Adams Dewese, Ared R, Abbott R, Adams Francis, Anthony F W, Ary Sylvester L, Anderson Simon, Andrews T F, Algner Gd mr, Albright W P, Arnold Geo, Ayer H J, Amsburg H H, Andrews J Hospt, Abby J B, Adams John, Arlington John, Arbuckle Wm, Austin H M, Allison Walter H, Allen Wm J, Armstrong H A

B — Baldwin Austin, Bailey Jas D, Barrett Asah J, ... [illegible] ... Ball Henry M, Beebe Hiram W, Baldwin H A 3, Blair Henry, Blue Henry W, Barton J Crev, Ballard J S, Barker J W, Balbum J rev, Bears J M, ... Brown J W, Bunker J B, Brown John, Bond L B or ..., Butler John F

C — Catley Alfred, Chapin A, Challmers A, Clements A R, Campbell A, Carter Benj, Campbell Alonzo, Carter C H or Curtis, Carroll Peter, Casebeer C D, Cleary P M, Cline Philo, Carroll Chas P, Cloth Charlie, Clark Chas M, Clark Philo C, Cline Peter H, Campbell D, Carpenter Edgar, Christian E F capt, Clark R M, Carrington R M, Case Solomon P, Cadwell S, Carpenter S H 2, Clouse Geo, Clark H mate U. S navy 4, Clasey Thos, Cleveland P A, Casseday G W, Clark Thos B, Chittenden H A, Chase H A, Chandler Horace, Clark J P, Carter J T, Campbell James, Cheney J C, Cady Jas N 2, Clayton J F, Champion John, Gavis John P, Clites John D, Carlin John, Carmody John, Christianson J A, Chapin John C, Cain John, Clark Wm A, Case Wm L, Clark Wm 2, Clagstone L H G, Cole Michael, Carry Michael, Collins W & C, Condon Michael, Cornell Lewis B, Coles & Telfer, Collins N capt, Coones N, Cook N P, Connor Nell, Cox A J 2, Cummins A, Colman Adam, Cregar P W, Cunningham P, Cooney Cornelius, Corn P S, Conors Patrick, Colehour O W, Countryman G, Camerford P, Colby C A capt, Cushman David, Culver Daniel, Cristman Danl, Crosby Dwight, Cooper David R, Crose Richard, Covey Edmund, Congdon Rufus, Curtis S & co, Conch Stephen D, Cook Fubber B, Collier Fredrick, Gown Thos, Collins Geo, Coyle Thos W, Cummings G W, Cone G, Collins Geo A, Colladine Geo, Comerford Thos, Clarke Geo R, Connelley Henry, Crale H N, Cook J N major, Colleens James, Craig James, Coyne J, Colman Ira, Cummins John, Cowles Jno E, Cramer John W, Credmore Jos, Copley Jos, Cooley Wm, Cormick W S, Covel W G, Cole Willie W, Covert Wm, Cony Wm C, Cruise Joseph

D — Davison I T 2, Densmore Jas, Depuy Jas H, Dales J P, Dingman H O, Davis H, Davis Geo M, Donk Thomas, Duckett Samuel, Downer Samuel, Dood F, Dade Ewd P, Dohf Richard 2, Durant Edward, Davy Richard, Dun Daniel, Dox Peter, Decker C W, Day Chas G & co, Dutton & Raymond, Dodsen N B, Dodge N D dr, Dubois Anson N 2, Drumond H, Dodson N B, Drake & Frisbie, Doherty Michael, Dunne Maurice, Dwyer Leo, Dockrell Wm, Dempster Wm, Dodds Wm D, Dove Wm A rev, Dickinson Wm dr, Dickson W B, Dalton John, Delap John, Dable John, Darger John, Deane Josiah, Dane John, Dwyer James, Dwight J H, Dutcher J A & co, Davison J T capt, Denehey Morrice, Dwyer Nicholas

E — Evans Wm G, Erskan lieut, Emmons Wm L, Eden John, Evans Henry P, Edgerton Geo W, Eaton Geo S dr 2, Ennis G J, Edgerton Geo, Emery Fred capt, Earll Chas 2, Edwards Francis, Eaton E A, Ellsworth R D lieut, Everett Edward, Eyer Daniel 2, Ely C M, Ewing J B, Evans Charles, Everett Chas W, Edward Philip, Eddy A R capt, Everett & Miller, Edsall Barton, Elles Barton 2, Ettinger & Ullman

F — Foster L H, Fenton L W, Fay Martin 4, Flink Wm H, Fitch William, Foley William, Fowler W L, Fielding W, Furlong John, Ferns John, Forbes Josiah, Fox John, Freeman Isaac, Farrell James, Fitter J Ransom, Fisher James, Fardow Moss, Fowler James, Flood Jas capt, Frisbie H H, Farrell Henry, Furnes Henry, Foster Geo L, Flagg Geo A, Ferris T R, Farnan Geo R, Foster Geo H, Ford Frank, Fish S O lieut, Flanders Saml, Franger S, Furbeck R W, Fletcher B, Fleherty Rich, Fraser Edwin, Filler Dell M, Fairman Danl B, Fonda D B, Fitzpatrick Den, Franch Danny, Fige Christ T, Filton Charles, Frost Charlie H, Foley Cornelius, Freeman C L, Frisgear Oliver, Foster Andrew A dr, Fees Newman A

G — Graham Miles, Gaugins mr, George Lorin F, Gerry mr, Gold Ward A, Garret Wm, Gray Wm G, Gragg Wm, Graves Wm, Goodwin W F, Goodnow W, Goodfellow Wm, Goodman Jno S, Gague John, Gibbs Jos, Gittings John, Gridley Jos W, Garner John A, Grimmer Jno R, Gibbs Joel F, Garvery John, Grant James 2, Griffis J W, Garvin Jesse, Gordnire Ira W, Gillett Jas, Giddings J S, Gibson J M, Gattman Henry, Graham Henry, Glaser Henry, Given H H, Gladwyn Geo C, Gilliland J F, Getty Geo W, Garrell Jas capt, Gilman Geo B, Garden George C, Garvin Finley P, Gates Frank, Going Stephen, Garton Saml, Gee Saml, Gray E J, Giles Richard, Gage Elbridge, Goodale Edwd, Gill Edwd, Gunn Daniel, Goodman D R, Groves D F, Griffin C H, Glenn Patrick, Garlick Chas A, Grey C, Gray Chas, Gibbons Patk, Gowie & Boomer, Gallagher Bernard, Gue & co, Greer Nick, Griffith Owen

H — Hastings Aug, Hatch & Sutton, Harper & Co 3, Hamlin & co, Hepman Chas, Hammond F, Hale D H, Hayes Dennis, Hale Douglas P, Hale Eugene, Harris E O, Hazard Robt 2, Hanse E J, Hayeck Eddie, Hazard E W, Hanson G, Henry Robt, Harris E P, Hall Reuben S, Hart E S, Hall S S, Hanson Samuel, Hassey Thomas, Healey Geo P A, Hamilton T C, Hamilton Thos S, Hewes H D, Hatch H L, Hawley Jas O, Harrington J C, Harvey Jas M, Heddenberg J W, Horch Jacob, Harrison Jos, Hanod John, Hale Joseph B, Halliman John, Hayton John, Healey John, Hefferson Jos C, Headley W L, Hamilton W H, Hewit mr, Herriman Mart, Hayne Michael, Harsh Jacob, Holebart O F col, Hillebas Benj E, Hoyman & co, Higan Morse & co, Holmes & Hudson, Hunter Chas S, Hickey Patrick, Hunter C S, Holden C P, Howe Chas, Howley capt, Hinch Patrick, Hoe Peter, Holmes C A, Hynes Dennis, Holmes E J, Howe E, Hall E H, Hibbard Francis, Howe Frank, Hughes S D, Hinckley S B, Hutchens G W, Higgins Geo, Hughes G B, Hood Thomas, Hilton Thomas, Hall George, Hibbard H H, Hoyt J F & co 2, Hoyt J E, Hicks Jas, Hillman J C, Hudson Jas H, Hoalhan Wm, Horton W P, Horner Wm, Horea Marlin, Hall R D, Hughes Michael, Hills mr

I — Ives James, Igoe James, Ibbottson T D, Ingoldsby Thos, Ingersoll T S

J — Jackson Wm T, Jamison J W, Jacobs F, James mr, Jeffel Y, Jeffers I, Jessell J A, Jewett H P B, Jenkins Nathan, Jones com mer, Jones Jabez R, Jones Wm, Jones David, Jones Nathan 2, Johns D L, Jay Edmund L, Johnson W B, Johnson Jos J, Johnson Joseph, Johnson Isaac, Johnson H O, Johnson Geo, Johnson Arm'd

K — Knight & co, Kelly Patk, King C H, Kelly Chas, Kennedy Patk, Kummell Chas, King E H, Kerling Fredk, Kirchell Sheldon, Kaffer F H, Kenny Ferdinand S, Keough John, Kerr T, Kirkland G B 2, Knowlton Geo C capt, Kingley Thos, King Thos, King Geo B, Kirby Thos, Kelly Hugh, Kennedy Jas, King Jas, King Jas S, Knowlton W A, Kent J A, Kimbal J W, Kennedy Jas, Kennedy Jno M, Kerr John S, Kiley John, Keenan John C, Kindell John H, Kinny John 2, Kennedy John, Kellogg John M dr

L — Livingston Aug, Langan Bartley, Lange Oscar G, Lemmel A, Laury & Mackinley, Loop, Allen & co, Lock & Thorsguest, Lewis & Newell, Lorens & Richmond, Lapham P F, Lickfield G G, Lee Peter, Lamb Chas, Lyons Patk, Larmon C N, Lutes Chas, Leonard Dennis, LaFountaine Lewis O, Lathrop D W rev, Lambert Edwd, Lasseau E J, Lee Erskine, Lamson Stephen, Lovejoy S A, Lyman Francis, Lynde F A, Lewis S B, Lee Geo O, Look Geo H, Lowther Thos D, Lingle Thos J, Lipe Henry, Leavitt Henry 2, Lewis Horace, Loif Henry, Lumbard J, Lewis J Hardick, Lamb Jas E, Loft Jas, Lehmon J D, Langan John, Lomax John, Loomis Justin E, Lynn Jos R, LaBarthe Julius, Lynden Joseph, Lamb John M, Lane Joseph, Lowe Joseph, Lamon W A col, Lawton W W, Lamb Willard, Lemon Wm, Lester Walter, Lock Wm, Lee Michael, Lord M E, Loyd Mahlon, Linehan Michael, Lawrence Larned

M — McDowell A, McLeod Alex, McHugh Pat, McCollum D capt, McIntosh David, McLean Dan'l, McNair Ed A, McLaughlin F, McLeland T A, McLarmon Jas, McAlpine Jas, McCall James, McQuestion Jas, McFarland Jas, McKenna J H, McKay James, McCarthy Jno 2, McGowan John, McMahon J W, McAvoy John, McNelley John, McGlauchlin Jos, McManimin Jno, McEvoy Wm, McCullum W J, McKay Murdock, McCarthy Michl, McGee Mathew, McCullen supervisor, Maguire Ter, Meares A L, Mathias & co, Mather & Fishod, Mather P, Meehin Patrick, Maige Chas L, Marshall D W, Merritt R J, Mayer F P, Mawming Geo L, Mann Thos W, Mahon Thos, Marsh Thos, Mansuir Geo B, Mallory Jas E, Mally James, Mellon James, Martin S W, Merthew Jas, Merryless John, Mahan John H, Michan John, Mahon John M, Mallon Joe Bem, Matthewson Wm, Merrill Wm, Mason Wm, Maydwell Wm, Merchen Wm, Marston Wm, Merriam L T, Mason L J, Mansfield L D, Moors O D 3, Mills N W, Montague and Wilber, Moore & Rice, Miller C C dr, Minnell Chas, Miller Philip J, Morgan Chas E, Maloney D, Murray R H, Morford R H, Miller E B, Morse S H rev, Morehouse S B, Mortimer Fran, Munger S B rev, Mills F H, Miles Samuel, Moulson Geo 3, Murtaugh G F, Morgan James, Miller G W, Montgomery J A S, Muchmore J E, Murphy Jere, Murray John rev, Mountford John, Murphy Jno T 2, Moodie John 2, Mulloy John, Miller John A, Mott John W, Mitchell Wm, Mulnix Wm, Morton W Had, Marshal Leonard, Mooney Michael, Moroney Michl, Morse mr, Minehan mr

N — North Levi J, Newgass M, Nelson M, Newport Wm, Nicholas W D, Nicholas W C, Nelson Wilson, Nowlan Joseph, Nicholas John C, Neilson J W, Neill James, Norwood J H, Nyman Jay, Nicholson Robt, Norman James, Newcomb H A, Nash Thos, Newburn Geo, Nolton Geo H, Nathan Thos, Newton Fred, Nugent Patrick, Nevin Patrick, Nichols Chas

O — Osgood John B, Ossay D, Ousley John, Otis James, Osborn Thos 3, Owen Samuel 2, Oliver E R, Otis C R, Otis Philo, O'Brien Thos, O'Brien Dennis, O'Brien Patrick, O'Connor Hugh, O'Connor David, O'Dell James, O'Grady John, O'Halloran Wm, O'Hara Henry, O'Neil Patrick, O'Sullivan Patk

P — Powers Levi 2, Parker Mike 2, Peters mr, Packer M L, Perry L A, Perry Marcus H, Perry W W, Pinkney W T, Phelps Wm C, Polman Wm C, Pitts Joseph, Parker John, Pees Joe capt, Patrick J N H, Payson J R 2, Powell James A, Phillips J J, Parrish J H 2, Pomeroy Isaac 2, Powers James, Prather Henry, Perry Henry, Parsons Vichel L, Prime Horatio M, Patterson Thos 3, Platt G W, Preleson Gustavus, Poole S D, Potter S H, Peper R S 2, Payne Rufus S, Putnam Douglas Jr, Perkins C D, Parker Charles, Price Patrick, Pepper Patrick 2, Pearce & Benjamin, Parker O L, Phillips Alex, Putnam & Peck

Q — Quackenbush T, Quirk Amos J

R — Rapelje Martin, Rollins Ezra, Ripley Wm, Russey Wm A, Russell Wm A 2, Rice Wm, Russell Wm H, Raycraft Wm, Relo Key, Reynolds Jos, Ramsay Jas C, Randolph J S, Richardson J 2, Rawley John, Reede John M, Reede John N, Raynor Joseph, Reeve John S, Rhodes John T, Richardson J T, Robinson Jas, Rolland J W, Reed J P & co, Reynolds Jas L, Rocker James, Robbins J B, Randall Jacob, Riley J W, Ringland H W, Ryan Geo D, Roy Samuel, Reed F J, Reed H S, Ree Fred H, Rhymes R L, ... [illegible], Rutherford E S, Rollins R H, Richmond E A, Richardson E A, Rawson D W S 5, Richardson D, Reed S H, Rogers O B, Ruker O & Wm, Richard Peters, Reilly Charles, Richmond Chas, Robinson A W, Reed N T, Roads Alex, Robert Gazier & co

S — Sutton & Whe..., Sullivan ..., Smith ..., Sloan James, ... [illegible] ..., Stanton H D, Smith Hugh F, Stone Geo capt, Smith T, Skinner B H, Stone N O, Sawyer Almon, Saxton A W

T — Trumble Wm, Thompson Wm, Toomer John, Toohey John, Turner Joseph H, Tremper John, Turner James H, Thorp Horatio, Treadway H, Toell Henry M, Tuckham H, Tarr George, Tinsley Thomas, Thompson Frank, Tomlinson ..., Tripp E, Taylor Edward, Taylor David 2, Tucker David capt, Terode Chas W, Teal Peter M, Tyler C S, Toohey Peter, Trogens Patrick, Thompson C B, Thomas A D, Tester Benjamin, Talcott Orlando, Tie Thos, Tett Walter, Terrin John, Thain Geo

U — Upton C H, Upton H P

V — Vansickler Ch's T, Van Olinda Wm, Vaughan Martin

W — Walsh Michael, Webster Mark B, White Wm B, Warner Wm W, Walpole John, Weaver John, Wartman John E, Walsh John, Washburn Ira F, Wary H m d, Warren Horace L, Webster Henry S, Wells Geo, Whitcomb T, Walker Geo W, Wardel Thomas, Waite S H, White R H capt, Whalen Richard, Weed dr, Warrington D M, Walsh Dennis, Welch David, Webster Daniel, Ward C H, Wheeler Chas W, Waterman Chas, Webber A C, Whitehead Alb, Webb Benj F, Warriner Orris, Waterhouse A S, Wainwright Geo, Wright T G maj, Wells Moses D, Wood A S 2, Wood A N, Wilmer A, Wolcott A, Wright Abner, Willey & Gamble, Williams A P, Wilson A J, Wheeler Byron C, Williams Asa, Wilmont Byron, Wood C P, Wilder C E, Wilcox C E T, Westman C capt, Woodruff E R, Wood & co F A, Walcotton Frank, Wilmarth S, Wilcox Erastus, Woessner L E, Wilce Thos, Wilder Geo G, Wiles Thos, Wiggins H W, Wilbur H N, Wicker Henry C, Winslow H J, Wilson Jas C, Woods Isaac, Wilber J, Wilson J S, Wilbur Joseph, Wilson John F, Wilson John H, Wilson W A, Williams Wilson, Wilcox Lewis C, Wilcox M W, Willis Leonard, Willson Mark

Y — Young A B, Young Geo

Initials. Job Printing 48 Clark st.—N S box 1709.—Crevon's minstrels.—106 North Clark street.—P O Drawer 2589.—Charley.—G G.—R.—B T.—E P H.—T X B.—A T.—President of Iron Moulders Union.

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J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Wholesale Houses.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64---Lake Street---64, CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) CHICAGO, ILL. M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44, Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL. GRAY, PHELPS, & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Have removed to the large and commodious double store Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street, FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET, OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND, Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets Large and Well Selected Stock of GROCERIES, Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30.........LAKE STREET.........30, CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell FOR CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS, SUCCESSORS TO WADSWORTH & WELLS, Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS AND SHOES, 58 & 60 Lake Street. OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE. Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they are affected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. ... [illegible]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c. Dealers in Tinners' Stock. Agents for HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

BOWERS & CO. BEEF AND PORK PACKERS ... [illegible]

FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS, Of good quality and Regulation Color, ... JUST RECEIVED BY W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION, 200 pieces more of those ALL WOOL DE LAINES, ... FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE. W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION, 100 Pieces PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS, GREAT BARGAINS. W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—500 Pieces FRENCH MERINOS, Below the cost of Importation. W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The largest stock in the West. W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE, Empress Cloths, OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS DE POPLINS, And all the Latest Paris Novelties in Dress Goods now in stock. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS. We now exhibit in our CLOAK ROOM All the Latest Paris Shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of Fashionable Material, at extremely low prices. CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER For the Retail Price of the Materials. W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE, 50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, At $27.50. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NETT CASH. 200 Packages DOMESTICS, Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c., all bought for nett cash, and will be sold at a small advance. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 --- FALL TRADE --- 1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83, ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN & BROS, No. 33 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, PIG TIN, SHEET ZINC, BLOCK TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, FENCE WIRE, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, TINNERS' TOOLS, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PRESSED TIN WARE, "WHEELING" NAILS. A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE. 63......LAKE STREET......63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:— 5,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON, 600 " RUSSIA IRON, 150 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE, 385 casks SHEET ZINC, 10 tons PIG TIN, 16,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 20 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18, CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO., Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer at the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO. 16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18.

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of *Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding,* Connected in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-House Outfit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 126 LAKE STREET.

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70 - - Lake Street - - 70. PAPER HANGING Cash Jobbing House NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE. The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70.

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GRAIN BAGS OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND, AT NEW YORK PRICES, AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157..South Water Street, Chicago..157.

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Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley. Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 16th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co. ... [illegible] ... WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall. ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. C. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery. ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE Commonwealth Fire Ins. Comp'y, OF NEW YORK. ... [illegible] ...

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 1861. Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, ... [illegible] ... JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Fulton Insurance Company of New York; Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn; Brevoort Insurance Company of New York; Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn; Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.; Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.; Northern Assurance Company of London; International Life Ins. Society, London. HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE Lafayette Fire Insurance Comp'y, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. 1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York. 2d—The amount of capital stock is ... 3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is ... ASSETS. ... [illegible] ... Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860. TENNIS J. BERGEN, President. JAMES D. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861. Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, ... [illegible] ... JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE Corn Exchange Ins. Company, OF NEW YORK. ... [illegible] ... New York, December 31st, 1860. JOSEPH KETCHUM, President. W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861. ... [illegible] ... JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D., No. 141 LAKE STREET. Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to the diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen: Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. W. B. Ogden, Stephen Clary, Esq., Prof. ... [illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES. DR. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices: ... [illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST. ... [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S, L. CORNELL & CO'S, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, PRICES FROM $35 to $90. WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT. WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT. 3000 STITCHES PER MINUTE. The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order ... [illegible] ... L. CORNELL & CO., Box 3..., Chicago, Ill.

V. A. TURPIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 185 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. ...

MILLERD BROTHERS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 41 Water street, New York. ... [illegible]

W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. ... WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL, AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... [illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY. ... Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861. B. W. RAYMOND, T. C. WRIGHT, H. P. WHITNEY.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c. ... [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 23 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. Y. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... SOUTH WATER STREET, Atkin's Building. ALBERT MORSE. H. A. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. S. H. HOW.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 97 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment east. M. C. SHERMAN, J. S. HALL, T. G. M'LAURY.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. N. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 2... Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 20 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. ... [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 128 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House ... [illegible]

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. ... [illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO. PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, ... [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 26 and 28 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. ... [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... [illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. E. F. CULVER. ... C. S. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... [illegible]

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... [illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE, &c., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally ... [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments ... [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, ... Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. ...

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. 232 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. ...

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... [illegible]

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 92 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONSUMERS ... [illegible]

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR. ... CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c. E. P. STANLEY, ... South Water street.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.— ... [illegible] ... J. M. JONES.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Pork, Beef or Flour ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ The official list of letters remaining in the Chicago Post Office will be found on the third page.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The call of the trial docket in the Cook County Circuit Court, commences this morning at No. 321.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The residents on Green street in the North Division are taking steps to change the name of the street to "Rumsey," in compliment to Mayor Rumsey.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, given at half-past five last evening, was occasioned by the escape of steam from the boiler, furnishing heat for the Ogden school house. The bell-ringer in the Court House tower mistook the smoke for a genuine conflagration.

LARCENY OF FURS.—Elizabeth Green, a servant girl, was yesterday morning brought before the Police Court, charged with the larceny of a victorine valued at three dollars, from Mrs. Frances Bowers, residing at No. 290 Adams street. The dishonest domestic was held in the sum of $200 to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

THE THIRD MINNESOTA REGIMENT.—The Third Minnesota Regiment, which, it has been expected, would arrive here several days past, will positively leave St. Paul to-day, and reach here by the way of the North-Western road, during Monday, to take cars *via* the Michigan Central road, *en route* for Louisville, Kentucky.

CITY RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.—The management of the Chicago City Railway have lately leased an eligible lot, corner of Ridgely Place and Cottage Grove Avenue, upon which it is the intention immediately to erect a spacious and comfortable building, to be used as a passenger house or waiting station, for ladies and others patronizing the line. The Company has also determined to extend the State street road to the gates of Camp Douglas, which will prove a direct accommodation to the soldiers quartered there, as well as to their friends and relations, who will pay frequent visits to the spot, and to business men and residents of the vicinity.

FESTIVAL FOR THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—The committee appointed to decorate Bryan Hall for the coming Festival for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, are requested to meet at the Hall this (Saturday) afternoon for that purpose. The following ladies and gentlemen compose the committee: Mrs. James Larmon, Mrs. J. V. LeMoyne, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Nicholas Clapp, Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Mrs. A. King, Mrs. Dr. Isham, Miss Reynolds, Misses Forsyth, Miss Shipman, Miss Hoge, Miss High, Miss Robb, Miss Turner, Miss Davis, Messrs. Peter Page, Nicholas Clapp, E. C. Larned, C. N. Holden, J. C. Haines, Wm. Blair, J. Y. Scammon, J. M. Waller, J. H. High, T. Hoyne, M. Baker, J. Lewis, W. Walker, Francis A. Eastman, S. V. R. Hickcox.

AN ASYLUM FOR RELIEF OF AGED AND INDIGENT FEMALES.—In accordance with notice previously given, a numerously attended meeting of ladies was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of organizing an asylum for aged and indigent females. Rev. James Pratt of Trinity Church, was called to the chair and Rev. Robt. Boyd appointed Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, after speeches by several parties interested in the subject, to form an Association and organize with proper rules, regulations, officers, etc., for the purpose of founding an asylum.

A nominating committee, consisting of Mrs. C. S. Smith, Mrs. O. H. Tiffany and Mrs. Robt Boyd, was selected to nominate appropriate persons to serve as officers of the proposed society.

Another committee, comprising Revs. Drs. James Pratt and Robert Boyd, and Mrs. Wm. H. Wheeler, Mrs. James Pratt and Mrs. W. W. Everts, was appointed on by-laws.

Mrs. C. S. Smith, Mrs. Smedley and Mrs. Wood were appointed a committee on House, to select a proper location for the Asylum. All of the committees were requested to be prepared to report at a second meeting, to be held at the same place on Thursday afternoon of next week at half-past two.

The meeting then adjourned.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:—

Mrs. Wm. Hood, Chicago, Illinois.
C. Iveson, "
Conrad William, Elk Grove, "
James Gaenar, Arlington, "
Miss Nancy Spencer, Cameron, "
Smith & Chapin, Ashburne, "
G. C. Hydge & Co., Sterling, "
Mrs. A. Vanell, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.
Augustus Krieckhaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Vanzaun, Hunt & Co., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
C. T. Moore, Sheboygan, Wis.
Jas. R. Day, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lieut. Col. G. Mihalotzy, Colesburgh, Ky.
John S[illegible], Washington, D. C.
John Bird, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Horace Reed & Co., Troy, N. Y.
Dennis Hacket, Yonkers, N. Y.
W. F. Tucker, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Geo. Punchard, Boston, Mass.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

Michael Frangan, Rockford, Ill.
S. P. Brown, Clinton, Iowa.
Miss Mary Lenahan, St. Anthony, Minn.
John Moore, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. John Walker, Palmyra, Mich.
Miss Susana Maxwell, Turning Grove, Ind.
T. W. Briscoe, Louisville, Ky.
H. Spencer, Suffield, Ct.

Commendable Liberality.

Some time since L. D. Boone, Esq., of this city, promised to donate a lot to the widow of the first Chicago volunteer killed in battle. The following communication in this respect explains itself and redounds to the liberality of the donor:

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1861.

MRS. CATHERINE CONLY:

Dear Madam—I am now satisfied that your husband, Edward Conly, was the first Chicago volunteer killed in battle leaving a wife, and that you are therefore the person entitled to the lot which I (some months ago) offered to the widow of the first Chicago volunteer killed in battle. While I sympathize with you in your loss—a loss which no pecuniary consideration can repay, I am gratified to know that your husband has fallen in an honorable effort to save our institutions from destruction, and that his death has consequently been an honorable one. And I am also happy to know that in giving the lot to you, I am making a small donation to one who is worthy of such consideration. I hope you may be able to retain it, as a homestead for yourself in old age, if you should live to be aged. I herewith present you with a warrantee deed of a lot in the southern part of the city, on Yates place, between Michigan avenue and Indiana avenue. It is 24 feet by 168½ deep. It is near the centre of the block.

Very resp'y yours,
L. D. BOONE.

Fair for the Home for the Friendless.

The annual fair for the Home of the Friendless will be held next week, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th, and continuing through four days. Unusual preparations are being made for the occasion, and it is expected that it will eclipse anything of the kind ever before gotten up in Chicago. The large audience room at Bryan Hall will be devoted to the fair, and is to be handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens. The lower hall will be used as a restaurant, and here dinners will be given every day of the fair, commencing on Tuesday, from the hours of 12 to 3 o'clock. Military and patriotic tableaux will be exhibited every evening, and there will also be an "Old Folks' Kitchen," furnished completely with old-style household stuff, where dames in antique costumes, will card, spin, reel, churn, &c., enlivening their labors with music of a hundred years ago. A famous dwarf, noted for wonderful oratorical powers, will entertain the audience with his quaint wisdom; a *bona fide* Gipsey, recently arrived from Spain, will unfold the future to the eyes of the curious; and the trained elephant, belonging to the well-known menagerie of Leonard [illegible] Co., Boston, is also to be present, under the care of a native keeper. Tickets to the fair admit to all these varied entertainments without additional charge. A more attractive bill has never before been presented.

On Thursday evening there is to be a grand concert, connected with a series of operatic tableaux, at which the best and most popular musical talent of the city will assist. Particulars of the concert will be given in a few days. For the present, we will only say that it is to be an unsurpassed musical treat, combining unique and novel features. In addition to all these attractions, there will be on sale, a large and elegant assortment of useful and ornamental articles, at prices suited to the times. The ladies of the Home are deserving the most generous patronage for their efforts to please, and when the imperative needs of the Home are considered, the approaching winter and the increasing large number of the poor who look to this institution for aid, it is hoped they will receive the substantial encouragement they deserve.

The ladies of the city can greatly aid the managers of the fair by sending, during its continuance, donations of cooked provisions [illegible] for the daily dinners. Will not those who are not already pledged to do this, make an effort to contribute something to the refreshment table, on some one of the days of the fair, as a large amount of provisions will be needed for the occasion?

The State Camp of Instruction.

OVER 4,000 MEN IN BARRACKS.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE CAMP.

Condition of the Regiments.

A few days since, in a general article, we noticed the object, condition and utility of the State Camp of Instruction at Cottage Grove. The assemblage of so large a body of men at one point furnishes many details of interest to the public which we propose to-day to develope and lay before our readers concerning the various regiments in camp, their condition and organizations, the rules and regulations defining the daily duties of camp life and touching the moral and physical condition of the men.

THE CAMP OFFICERS.

Camp Douglas is under the personal supervision of Col. J. H. Tucker, who received his appointment to this arduous and responsible post, from the Governor. Col. Tucker brings to his position a long and valuable experience in military matters, determined energy, unflagging industry and accurate business talent. His whole time is devoted to his camp duties. As a disciplinarian he is rigid, but not beyond the degree required to govern properly so large a body of men. As a business man—not the least qualification, by the way, for his post—he is systematic, economical and untiring. The various departments move with the regularity of clock work, and all the minutiæ of camp life and its duties have been reduced to a harmonious system. In the physical labor bestowed upon the camp, he has consulted a rigid economy, and the barracks erected and now erecting will challenge comparison in point of durability, comfort and cheapness, with any others in the country. His sole aim is to render the men comfortable, and to accomplish this end the officers are often given the go-by.

In M. O. HIGGINS, Adjutant, and H. N. SPALDING, Acting Quartermaster and Commissary, the Colonel finds invaluable assistants. Dr. BLANEY, recently appointed Brigade Surgeon on Gen. Hunter's staff, has volunteered to take temporary charge of the hospital arrangements. Dr. Blaney's reputation in all matters pertaining to the medicinal art is too firmly established, both in this city and abroad, to need any endorsement in our columns. Lieuts. BOONE and LONG, by a recent appointment of the Governor, are the Camp Instructors. A long experience in the original Zouave corps, under the tuition of Col. Ellsworth, amply qualifies them for their important duties.

CONDITION OF THE CAMP.

Everything pertaining to the comfort and health of the soldiers has been strictly consulted by Col. Tucker and his subordinates. The barracks are clean, commodious and comfortable. The rations are of the best quality, and the commandants of companies are required to inspect the messes daily, to see that the food is properly cooked, that the provisions received are of a good and wholesome quality, and that the men obtain their proper allowance. The Captains of companies are also made responsible for the cleanliness of their men, and that the barracks and bunks are thoroughly ventilated and cleaned, together with the mess halls, daily. No attempt at ornamentation or decoration has been made, the entire resources under Col. Tucker's reach being taxed to their utmost, to accommodate the large number of recruits daily pouring in.

The sanitary condition of the camp is excellent. There are only sixteen cases in the hospital, and these afflicted simply with minor complaints, easily cured.

CAMP DUTIES.

The following is the general order for the day:

Reveille and Roll Call	Daybreak
Stable Call, (For Cavalry)	15 minutes after
Fatigue Call	
Breakfast	
Surgeon's Call	7
Guard Mounting	7½ o'clock.
Drill and Roll Call	8½ "
Officers' Drill and Roll Call	9 to 11 "
Dinner	11 " 12 "
Officers' Dinner (Bugle)	12 "
Batallion and Company Drill and Roll Call	12½ "
Stable Call, (For Cavalry)	2 "
Retreat and Roll Call	4 "
Tattoo and Roll Call	Sunset.
Taps	9 o'clock.
	9½ "

After taps are sounded, all lights are required to be extinguished except in officers quarters and the guard house. Company officers are requested to see that every man turns out promptly at roll calls and drills, and tolerate no shirking. No officers or soldier is allowed to absent himself from drill, unless especially excused by the commanding officer. The utmost respect is expected from the men towards their superior officers; and the manner of saluting both with and without arms is taught as an especial point of order and decorum. No more than four men from a company are allowed to be passed out of camp at a time. The Sutler's store is open from sunrise to sun set. No booth is permitted within the camp, and the sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors within the camp grounds is strictly forbidden.

THE AGGREGATE OF THE REGIMENTS.

There are now in camp, 4,222 men, divided into regiments and skeletons of regiments, as follows:

Brackett's Ninth Cavalry; Col. Brackett commanding—1021 men.
Chicago Legion, 55th Regiment; Col. Cummings commanding—512 men.
National Guards, 53d Regiment; Col. Baldwin commanding—202 men.
Second Regiment Douglas Brigade, 55th Regiment; Col. Stewart commanding—974 men.
Princeton Regiment, 56th; Major Page commanding—432 men.
McClellan Brigade, 58th Regiment; Col. Lynch commanding—184 men.
Mechanics' Fusileers; Col. Wilson commanding—653 men.
German Guides, Hartmann's Battalion of Dragoons; Col. Hartmann commanding—175 men.
Lyon Color Guard, a detached company; Capt. Freidrich Kurth commanding—69 men.

BRACKETT'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This splendid regiment of cavalry, under command of Col. Brackett, commenced organizing about the first of September and have rapidly filled their ranks up to 1021 men. Until within the past few days they have been quartered in tents, but are now occupying barracks which are nearly completed. Their camp is one of the neatest and most admirably arranged we have ever seen. The regiment has 775 horses of an average good quality, is well uniformed but as yet unarmed. In the matter of drill, the various companies are rapidly improving and will soon reach a degree of perfection second to no regiment organized in the State. Col. Brackett is a thorough tactician and is ably seconded by his officers.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers of this regiment:

Colonel—Albert G. Brackett.
Major—R. M. Hough, (aid to Gen. Hunter).
Major—Hiram F. Sickles.
Major—Hector J. Humphrey.
Adjutant—Joseph H. Knox.
Quarter-Master—Samuel H. Price.
Surgeon—Jas. W. Brackett.
Assistant-Surgeon—Wm. A. Knox.
Chaplain—O. Winsor Briggs.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Capt. Henry B. Burgh; 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Blackburn; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Benton.
Company B—Capt. Thaddeus N. O. Braffet; 1st Lieut. Ransom Harrington; 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Kinzie, (aid to Gen. Hunter).
Company C—Capt. John S. Buckles; 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Blakemore; 2d Lieut. Francis H. McArthur.
Company D—Capt. Wm. J. Wallis; 1st Lieut. Lieweilen Cowan; 2d Lieut. John H. McMahan.
Company E—Capt. Ira R. Gifford; 1st Lieut. Richard D. Ellsworth; 2d Lieut. Benj. O. Wilkinson.
Company F—Capt. Bernard A. Stampoflski; 1st Lieut. Mariand L. Perkins; 2d Lieut. Erastus G. Butler.
Company G—Capt. Henry M. Buell; 1st Lieut. John E. Warren; 2d Lieut. Asra F. Brown.
Company H—Capt. Lewis D. Bishop; 1st Lieut. Edwin M. Lace; 2d Lieut. Walter B. Anderson.
Company I—Capt. (vacant); 1st Lieut. Wm. M. Chelster; 2d Lieut. J. Wilson Harper.
Company K—Capt. Solomon A. Paddock; 1st Lieut. Chas. S. Cameron; 2d Lieut. Wm McMannis.
Company L—Capt. Louis P. Booth; 1st Lieut. Chas. T. Scammon; 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Bayley.
Company M—Capt. Eliphalet K. Knight; 1st Lieut. Jacob C. Shears; 2d Lieut. Jacob Kine.

CHICAGO LEGION.

The Chicago Legion, now numbered the 51st Illinois regiment, Col. Cummings commanding, commenced organizing on Sept. 20, and went into camp Oct. 11th. It now numbers 512 men. The officers are well known in this community, and the regiment promises well and is rapidly filling up. They have a fine band of twenty pieces, recruited in Lake county, and are thoroughly provided with Sibley tents, canteens, haversacks and other equipage, both for the camp and field.

The following is a list of the officers, companies and part of companies composing this regiment:

Colonel—G. W. Cummings.
Lieut. Colonel—L. P. Bradley.
Major—S. B. Raymond.
Adjutant—C. W. Davis.
Quartermaster—H. Howland.
Chaplain—Rev. Lewis Raymond.
Surgeon—C. W. Hunt.
Assistant Surgeon—J. W. Pashley.

COMPANIES.

Union Railroad Guards; Capt. Westcott; 1st Lieut. Montandrum; 2d Lieut. Augears.
Fremont Fencibles; Capt. Ross; 1st Lieut. Moody.
Yates Light Guard; Capt. Worthington; 1st Lieut. Boyd; 2nd Lieut. Waterman.
Sturges Light Guard; Capt. McWilliams; 1st Lieut. Sweeny; 2nd Lieut. Lester.
Bryan Light Guard; Capt. Heller; 1st Lieut. Weller.
Higgins Light Guard; Capt. Mantz; 1st Lieut. Atwater; 2nd Lieut. Johnson.
Mather Light Guard; Capt. Potts; 1st Lieut. Tilton.
Tucker Light Guard; Capt. Gardner; 1st Lieut. Bell; 2nd Lieut. Underwood.
Scammon Light Infantry; Capt. Brainard; 1st Lieut. Brown.
Anderson Rifles; Capt. Hale.
Chicago Legion Battery—Capt. Waterhouse; 1st Lieut. Wilson; 4th Lieut. Semple.
Chicago Legion Cavalry; Capt. Rowland; 1st Lieut. Erskine; 2d Lieut. Forbes.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The National Guards have been numbered as the 53d Regiment, although a regiment at Ottawa, under Col. Cushman, claims the same number. The matter still remains unadjusted. The regiment commenced forming Oct. 5th, and went directly into camp. The only commissioned officers as yet appointed, are Col. S. D. Baldwin, Quartermaster E. Hamilton, Adjutant N. A. Hahn and Chaplain N. G. Collins. The company organizations are not yet made out, but we are informed that the various recruiting stations send in flattering returns.

THE SECOND DOUGLAS REGIMENT.

The second Douglas Regiment, Col. Stewart commanding, was fully organized and its officers elected a few days since. The regiment numbers 974 men, fully uniformed and admirably drilled. It is officered as follows:

Colonel—David Stuart.
Lieut. Colonel—Oscar Malmborg.
Major—W. D. Sanger.
Quartermaster—H. W. Janes.
Adjutant—G. L. Thurston.
Company A—Capt. Presson; 101 men.
Company B—Capt. Mackey; 97 men.
Company C—Capt. Bird; 98 men.
Company D—Capt. Chandler; 101 men.
Company E—Capt. Tazewell; 92 men.
Company F—Capt. Haney; 105 men.
Company G—Capt. Clay; 86 men.
Company H—Capt. Burrows; 87 men.
Company I—Capt. Crocker; 108 men.
Company K—Capt. Black; 98 men.

THE M'CLELLAN BRIGADE.

The McClellan Brigade, Col. Lynch commanding, is a new regiment in process of formation. There are three full companies, as follows:—Company A, Capt. Griffin; Company B, Capt. Haley; Company C, cavalry, Capt. Fleming. The other partially formed companies are commanded by Captains Saunders, Smith, and Lahey. Capt. Martin, formerly of the Nineteenth Regiment, is recruiting a company of Zouave skirmishers, which is rapidly filling up and will be attached to this regiment. The four full companies will be mustered in to-day.

THE MECHANIC FUSILIERS.

The Mechanic Fusiliers, Col. Wilson commanding, number 653 men. They commenced organizing Sept. 1st, and went into camp at Wright's Grove. Their title explains their peculiar duties. The regiment is composed of mechanics, engineers, and artizans of all kinds, and will form one of the most efficient in the service. Their utility may be inferred from the fact that the fine barracks at Camp Douglas are attributable to their excellent and rapid handiwork.

The men are strong, able-bodied and well drilled. The officers are men of experience and amply qualified to fill their respective stations.

The following is the organization of the regiment:

Colonel—J. W. Wilson.
Lieut. Colonel—F. T. Sherman.
Major—Wm. P. Wood.
Adjutant—E. T. Kellogg.
Quartermaster—Wm. Goldy.
Surgeon——Higgins.
Assistant Surgeon—F. B. Thayer.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Bassett.
Company A—Capt. Bates; 1st Lieut. Bell; 2d Lieut. Mapes.
Company B—Capt. Marsh; 1st Lieut. Widgen; 2d Lieut. Diller.
Company C—Capt. McCray; 1st Lieut. Farrar; 2d Lieut. Hughes.
Company D—Capt. Lawson; 1st Lieut. Demry; 2d Lieut. Sparks.

The remaining companies are only partially organized, but will soon be full. They are commanded by Capts. Simson, Miller, Guthrie, Brooks, Collins, McDonald, Wilson and Packard.

THE GERMAN GUIDES.

A battalion of dragoons under this title, more familiarly known as Hartmann's Dragoons is being formed by Col. Theobold Hartmann, and already numbers 175 men. They comprise in their ranks many of the very best men in Camp Douglas. Most of them have seen service in the Hungarian, Swiss and German wars, and perform the duties of camp life with all the *sang froid* and ease of old veterans. The horses for the battalion are under contract, and will be furnished as soon as the complement of four companies is filled, which the officers think will be accomplished next week.

The officers of the battalion are as follows:

Colonel—Theobold Hartmann.
Adjutant—William Werther.
Quartermaster—Emil Neuberger.
Company A.—Capt. Louis Yost; 1st Lieutenant Emil Neuberger; 2d Lieutenant Julius Grossenheider.
Company B.—Capt. Henry M. Peters; 1st Lieutenant Wm. Werther; 2d Lieutenant Carl W. Kruger.
Company C.—Capt. John E. Kimberly; 2d Lieutenant Adam Sachs.

THE LYON COLOR GUARD.

This is the name of a detached company of 69 men, under the command of Major Rittenhauser, an old Swiss veteran, who has seen many years of service on the Continent, and Captain Henry Kurth. It is a fine, able-bodied corps, and will probably form the nucleus of a new regiment.

THE PRINCETON REGIMENT.

The Princeton Regiment, 56th Illinois, Col. Winslow, Major Page commanding, numbers 432 men, and arrived in camp a few days since. They have no company organizations as yet.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

Marching orders were received in camp a day or two since for the Ninth Cavalry and the Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade. The orders came from the Adjutant on Gen. Hunter's Staff, and in pursuance, "the boys" in high glee had commenced packing for an immediate departure. A telegram from Governor Yates yesterday morning, however, countermanded the orders as they had come irregularly. We learn that the Governor is determined that no more regiments shall leave the State without arms, and that if the Government will not furnish the latter, it cannot have the former. This course of the Governor will meet with universal approbation. Every other State in the North has been provided with a sufficiency of arms. Illinois, furnishing the largest number of men in the field, in proportion to population, has not been given a single gun.

Kellogg's Second Michigan Cavalry.

Col. Kellogg's regiment of Michigan Cavalry, numbering some twelve hundred strong, left Detroit on Thursday night at 12 M., by the Michigan Central Railroad, en-route for the scene of active operations in Missouri. The command, with its horses, arms, baggage, accoutrements, &c., occupied three entire trains, comprising thirty cars each. The train carrying the first detatchment was drawn by two engines, and as the passage was made through the different towns and villages, crowds of people collected at the depots to greet them, rendering the route one perfect ovation until the arrival at Joliet, where the soldiers were furnished with provisions by the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Road, prepared at the Penitentiary under the superintendency of Mr. Pratt and the prison steward.

The contract for the transportation of the regiment was concluded with the Department at Washington.

The following is the roster of the command:

Colonel—F. W. Kellogg.
Lieutenant Colonel—W. C. Davies.
Adjutant—S. P. Schuyler.
Quartermaster—F. E. Walbridge.
Surgeon—C. L. Henderson.
Asst. Surgeon—W. Brownell.
Chaplain—F. C. Drew.
Sutler—L. F. Tinkham.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major—H. A Shaw.
Adjutant—A. E. Gordon.
Quartermaster—J. P. Scott.
COMPANY A—Captain, J. C. Godley; First Lieutenant, G. Carter; Second Lieutenant, M. H. Blackmer.
COMPANY F—Captain, A. Peck; First Lieutenant, L. S. Scranton; Second Lieutenant, D. T. Fargo.
COMPANY D—Captain, H. T. Smith; First Lieutenant, S. B. McCray; Second Lieutenant, D. B. Lyon.
COMPANY I.—Captain, D. H. Goodale; First Lieutenant, M. W. Harrows; Second Lieutenant, G. S. Hodges.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major, S. H. Gorham.
Adjutant, P. A. Weber.
Quartermaster, S. Brownell.
COMPANY C.—Captain, R. A. Alger; First Lieutenant, H. C. Whipple; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Weatherwax.
COMPANY L (Color Company).—Captain, B. F. Wells; First Lieutenant, A. J. Foster; Second Lieutenant, L. H. Hutton.
COMPANY M.—Captain, F. W. Dickey; First Lieutenant, A. Van Gordan; Second Lieutenant, T. Johnson.
COMPANY H—Capt. C. R. Newman; 1st Lieut G. K. Adair; 2nd Lieut. A. Grant.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major—C. P. Babcock.
Adjutant—G. Roe.
Quartermaster—J. A. Brooks.
COMPANY E—Capt. B. S. Whitman; 1st Lieut. T. Lears; 2nd Lieut. J. Nicholson.
COMPANY K—Capt. A. R. Campbell; 1st Lieut. M. R. Smith; 2nd Lieut. M. F. Thatcher.
COMPANY G—Capt. F. Fowler; 1st Lieut. J. A. Whitman; 2nd Lieut. R. R. Hawley.
COMPANY B—Capt. F. W. Rogers; 1st Lieut. M. Dickinson; 2nd Lieut. —— Menny.

THE KRAATZ-CROFTON CASE.—The case of Mrs. Catharine Kraatz,—wife of the man murdered, of that name,—against Robert E. A. Crofton, in which the wife sues for damages on account of the killing of her husband, came up before Judge Manierre, in the Circuit Court yesterday. A change of venue was taken to the Kane county Circuit Court, at the request and cost of the defendant. The murder trial had been previously taken to the same district.

IMPORTANT SUIT BEFORE THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The Stumptail Currency Deposits.

A case of considerable importance, aside from the amount involved, has been in hearing before Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court. It has a general bearing upon the stumptail currency question, and as there are over a hundred suits now pending before the different judicial tribunals, hinging upon a similar state of affairs, we have taken pains to make a report of its most important points, in order that our readers may be well posted as regards their rights with banks with whom they may have made deposits during the late crisis.

The suit alluded to was founded upon certain collections made by the Marine Bank of this city for account of the Western Reserve Bank of Warren, Ohio. The sums fell due from February 19th to March 10th, 1861, the total being $3,250. Demand was duly made on August 1st, and the money not being forthcoming, suit was instituted on the day following.

After a lengthy and closely contested suit the case went to the jury yesterday afternoon. Judge Drummond charged the jury substantially as follows:

This action was brought to recover money received by the defendants on collection account, sent here by the plaintiffs. There seems to be no question or dispute about the amount of money due the plaintiff. The case clearly shows the situation of the currency here during the months of February, March, and April, last, and that the general business was transacted in depreciated money —or money not worth par, but taken as such—mainly Illinois bank notes, passing as a circulating medium, in ordinary business dealings from hand to hand. This was the condition of monetary affairs when the claims were forwarded to the defendant for collection. The ordinary rule is, where a party sends notes for collection without any express authority, and the agent receives upon them funds passing as money, he becomes the debtor, and is bound for so many dollars. This, I say, is the general rule, and it is no defense that the agent received depreciated currency, unless he may be able to show he was authorized to receive such money. This rule to require good funds is to be accepted with certain limitations. Unless they were authorized to take depreciated currency, they must pay in coin.

The first question for you to consider is: Were the defendants authorized to receive pay in depreciated bank bills? This is to be determined by the proof, and only by the proof. There are various letters introduced by the plaintiff as testimony. They never authorize to receive the sum otherwise than in specie. This authority need not be proved expressly, but may be implied from the nature of the business—but it must be proved impliedly or expressly. It is for you to say whether such proof exists.

The next question is, if the jury find that those notes were received under the direct or implied authority of the plaintiff: Was this money left with the defendants at the plaintiff's risk?

There is no question but that the plaintiff was to be credited with the amount.

Ordinarily, when an agent receives money under such circumstances, and mixes the money with his own, or does not specially deposit it in the principal's name, so as to prove the identity of the funds, the agent makes himself responsible, on the ground that a discrimination cannot be made between his own money and that of the other party. As for example: If the agent receives of a person certain sorts or kinds of money, and deposites it in his safe in such a manner that it can be identified and is there kept separate from his own, it is at the risk of the principal, unless he was instructed immediately to remit, when he must comply with his directions. So with the defendant in this case. The moment they mix the funds with their own, they assume the risk, for they cannot put their hand upon the identical money, and have placed it out of their power to give the plaintiff his identical money. This general rule has its exceptions. The defendants, being bankers, here proved that it is the custom of all banks to mix their funds. That fact being so known to the plaintiff they are bound by that custom, and the defendants contend that the funds received were to be at the risk of the plaintiffs; and it is for you to determine, from the evidence elicited in the case, whether the funds were left at the risk of the plaintiff. Of this you must be satisfied by implied or expressed agreement between the parties, and this agreement must be established to take it out of the ordinary rule.

The next question is the amount of damages the plaintiff is entitled to receive. If the defendants were not authorized to receive depreciated bank bills, then you will find for the plaintiff for the sum of $3,250, and interest from the second day of August.

If the defendants were authorized to receive uncurrent bank bills, then they are to be charged with their value at the time when received, unless the funds were to remain at the risk of the plaintiff.

If the jury find there was an agreement, implied or expressed, that the funds so received were at plaintiff's risk, the defendants are liable for the value of the same, August first, 1861, with interest, in any event from that date.

A sealed verdict was rendered in the case at five o'clock last evening, probably in accordance with the above instructions.

Messrs. Hoyne and Fuller counsel for the defence, and Waite and Towne for the plaintiffs.

Col Mulligan in the Lecture Field.

The following correspondence has passed between the officers of the Young Men's Association of Chicago, and Col. Mulligan, the result of which is that the Colonel is announced to lecture in Bryan Hall, on Monday evening next, upon "the Chivalry of the Republic;" the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell at Lexington:

COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN: Your brave defence of Lexington has inspired the country with admiration and gratitude; you have honored your country by a brilliant though painful service, which henceforth renders your name famous in the history of great deeds; you have illustrated the stern nature of the struggle in which the nation is engaged, by an uncompromising devotion to your country's flag. At Lexington the gallant Irishmen of your command have shown themselves as worthy the fame of constancy and firmness as they have hitherto been of the title of impetuosity. You have returned to your home after having rendered distinguished service in the armies of the Union; you have returned to reform the scattered and broken ranks of your brave regiment and lead them once more to honor, and, may God grant, to victory!

The magnitude and cordiality of your reception, testifies the love and appreciation of your fellow-citizens of Chicago, for the noble and patriotic men who are fighting the battles of the Constitution.

The Young Men's Association of Chicago, desire to congratulate you upon your safe return from scenes of peril, and to extend to you an earnest and cordial welcome, home to your adopted city. We the undersigned, members of the Executive Board, beg to tender to you the privileges and courtesies of the association, while you remain in Chicago; and believing, as we do, that the members of the association, as well as other citizens of Chicago, feel an earnest desire to meet you in a more select and appreciative manner than is consistent with the character of a general reception like that of last evening, and sharing the sentiment ourselves, we, as an eminent degree, we hereby tender to you an invitation to lecture before the Association at Bryan Hall, upon "The Siege of Lexington," or upon any literary subject which may be agreeable to your tastes and convenience, the proceeds to be devoted to such object as you may suggest.

PHILIP WADSWORTH, Pres't.

Chicago, Nov. 9, 1861.

M. W. Fuller, 1st Vice-Pres't; George S. Bowen, 2d Vice-Pres't; Charles H. Ham, Cor Sec'y; John C. Ambler, Treasurer; D. L. Perkins, Recording Sec'y.

B. V. Page, Geo. H. Phelps, N. K. Williams, Lyman Baird, E. W. Russell, F. A. Eastman, E. S. Hunter, Members of the Board.

REPLY.

TREMONT HOUSE, Nov. 10, 1861.

GENTS: I am obliged for the handsome manner in which you speak of our command at Lexington.

I accept your cordial invitation, and will lecture at Bryan Hall, Monday evening, (Nov. 18,) upon the "Chivalry of the Republic."

Permit me to ask you to devote the proceeds to the widows and orphans of those who fell at Lexington—the gallant men, who—

Lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

Truly your friend,
JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

To Messrs. Philip Wadsworth, M. W. Fuller, Geo. S. Bowen, Charles H. Ham, and others.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Rev. Dr. Clarkson, the highly respected Rector of St. James, has returned from the East to his pastoral charge, much improved in health.

PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—A meeting of the clerical members of the Illinois Pastoral Aid Society was held in Freeport on Tuesday. Addresses were made by Rev. James Pratt, D. D., Rev. Mr. Bishop, Rev. Mr. Cheeney, and Rev. Mr. Cooper of this city, and by several other clergymen from other portions of the Diocese.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Pratt will continue his lectures on the "Fruit of the Spirit,"—Text: Gallatians, v. 22—on Sunday morning next (to morrow). The theme—"Goodness." These sermons are attracting much attention.

—Rev. Henry Neill, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, and more recently of the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Rice's,) in this city, has been invited to fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Geneseo, Michigan, of which Rev. F. DeWolf Ward has been pastor for many years. The connection will doubtless be a brief one.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—Attention of your readers is called to the notice in our religious column this morning, alluding to the series of sermons now in course of delivery at the Third Presbyterian Church, by the pastor, Rev. Arthur Swazey. The young men of the congregation are greatly pleased with the initiatory sermons of the series, and say they improve as the speaker gains interest in his subject, and become more and more useful and instructive to the numerous class to whom they are more especially directed.

THE CHURCHES AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—On last Sabbath, by concert, the clergymen of most of the city churches made an earnest appeal to the sympathies of the members of their congregations in behalf of our citizen soldiery, and the gallant men volunteering from this vicinity. This call came from an eminently proper source, and it will prove pleasant news to those vitally interested to learn that as a consequence of the effort, contributions have already begun to flow in to the Sanitary Commission apartments in such numbers as to bid fair for the comfortableness of many poor soldiers who otherwise might suffer for blankets, mittens, etc., etc. There is room enough for more of these articles, and as many will be needed as will be supplied to the Commission.

SURGEON OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—In the list of officers of the St. Andrew's Society, published in our issue of Friday, the name of Dr. J. Macallister, Surgeon of the Society, was inadvertently omitted.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless at Bryan Hall, lower story, on this (Saturday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. The Decorative Committee also meet at the same time and place to complete their arrangements for the ornamentation of the Hall. A punctual and full attendance is requested.

By Order of the Board.

THOMSON'S EATING HOUSE.—City readers and persons from a distance will thank us for the information, that at Thomson's Eating House, No. 52 Dearborn street, a meal can be obtained at all hours, at a reasonable cost, got up in the best style and served in cleanly and comfortable quarters. A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the truth of this assertion. no14-3t

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the city, and sold at the lowest prices, will be found at the new Furniture Store of Messrs Shaw, Johnson & Co., No. 81 Lake street, Tremont House Block. no16-3t

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.—Twenty active men wanted for the ranks of the McClellan Zouaves, 58th regiment, now recruiting at 127 Dearborn street near Washington. This is to be purely a Zouave company. Uniforms will be dark blue, of Ellsworth's latest pattern. A sample can be seen at the above office, and the arms will be of the best in the service. The officers are men of experience in the Zouave drill, and will take pleasure in bringing the company to perfection.

Capt. LEWIS H. MARTIN.
Recruiting office 127 Dearborn street.

Go to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING for Printing. nov.11-h221-ly

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov-19

☞ Piano Fortes just received from the celebrated manufactory of Hallet, Davis & Co., which have been awarded twenty-two first premiums over all competitors, for sale or to rent on the most favorable terms.

W. W. KIMBALL, 90 Clark St., Chicago.
no14-6t

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct, 8-2m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—E. V. Wilson will occupy the desk at Kingsbury Hall, on Sunday, the 24th of Nov., 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M. Subjects—morning: "The Slave;" afternoon: "The Law of Spirit Control—Its Evil and Good;" evening: "The War, and Why are We at War?"

At the conclusion of the evening lecture, Mr. Wilson will make six prophecies.

Admission to afternoon and evening lectures, 10 cents each. Come and hear him.

—Discourses to young men. A series of popular discourses to young men will be delivered in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, by different clergymen, on Sunday evenings. Rev. C. Edward Cheney will preach the first on Sunday eveng at 7 o'clock. Seats free. E. H. TUTTLE, Rector.

Missionary service, 10½ o'clock.

—St. James Church. The hour of Sunday afternoon service in St. James Church will be at 3 o'clock through the winter, commencing Nov. 17th.

—South Presbyterian Church, corner of Edina Place and Jackson street. Preaching in this church to morrow (Sunday) morning at half-past ten, by the Rev. Dr. Halsey.

—United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, Rev. W. C. Jackson Minister. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

—Third Presbyterian Church. Rev. Arthur Swazey, pastor of this church, will preach a sermon, being the second of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young men, to morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

DIED:

In this city, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 14th, MAY, infant daughter of Geo. H. and Minnie Larnard Cushing, aged seven months.

In this city, on the morning of the 15th inst., of inflammation of the Bowels, MR. THOMAS J. BARRIT, aged 25 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 3 Pine street, this morning at ten o'clock.

☞ Mt. Vernon, Iowa, papers please copy.

In this city, on Friday evening, Nov. 15th, HENRY WILLIS, only son of A. T. and Josephine J. Merriman, aged seven years.

Funeral Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, from No. 149 South Green street.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proofstaffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merit of style, workmanship and finish, at their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment always on hand, and will take pleasure in showing them to those wishing to purchase. A competent man will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 874.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.
LOAN AGENCY,
Collection and Insurance Office
—OF—
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.
REFERENCES: [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Regular Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 11 Court House. [illegible]
J. CARPENTER, President.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 14, 1861.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River,
AT CLINTONVILLE.
[illegible]
Possession Given Immediately.
[illegible]

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any persons [illegible]

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1861.

There was more inquiry for eastern exchange to-day, and the market ruled firm at [illegible] per cent. premium. Some of the banks were buying at [illegible] per cent. and selling at the same figure.

There were various rumors in the city to-day with regard to Wisconsin currency. It was said that the Milwaukee bankers had thrown out the bills of sixteen banks, and that gold was selling there at ten per cent prem. Although these rumors could not be traced to any reliable source, still it is apparent that the Wisconsin bankers are in a "stew" about something, as our bankers here have had dispatches, advising them to send no more Wisconsin currency to Milwaukee for the present. The *decline* of this morning quotes exchange at 1 per cent prem., but as all the Milwaukee papers seem to be infatuated with the idea that Wisconsin "stumptail" is better than gold, we know not how reliable these quotations are. At all events, there are parties in this city who sold gold yesterday in Milwaukee at 5 per cent. prem., and they state that as high as 7 per cent. was paid.

Wisconsin Bank Comptroller's Report

During the last month seventy-four (74) Southern and twenty-nine (29) Northern bonds have been taken up with currency; while new circulation has been issued on sixty-four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Michigan bonds.

The Comptroller intends within a few days to proceed to New York to dispose of the stocks of such banks as he will be enabled to wind up.

Notice of deficiency and call for additional security has been issued from the Department Oct. 16th, and was directed to twenty-four banks. The call is made on Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and California bonds, and the determined depreciation amounts to three per cent.

The Farmer's Bank of Beaver Dam, capital $25,000, C. D. Nash and W. W. Nash, stockholders, has gone into operation.

No changes have been made in personal bonds.

The aggregate outstanding circulation of the Bank of Portage, the Dodge County and Waupun Bank is now reduced to less than fifteen thousand dollars. The banks have promised to take this currency at par until December 1st only. The people will consult their own interest by returning it in due time to some bank.

G. VAN STEENWYK, Bank Comptroller.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	5	18134	24181	3500	3102	70
G. & C. U. R. R.	1927	94455	1867	250	414	943
R. I. R. R.	418	9100	3120	....	700	....
Ill. C. R. R.	2294	11935	22400	....	700	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1797	19697	16749	710	997	445
N. W. R. R.	2658	4814	....	533	280	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	680	5900	6350	....	750	18
Total	8994	96961	69847	4998	6393	1481

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No	H'gh W'ns
Canal	....	2274	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	360	1490	15680	....	84	41
R. I. R. R.	561	....	13405	....	....	....
Ill. C. R. R.	750	....	12564	....	90	66
C. B. & Q. R. R.	2636	26547	34318	9016	373	100
N. W. R. R.	60	660	17486	850	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	400	....	710	....	....	25
Total	4767	31971	94133	9866	546	232

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
To Buffalo	4500	45000	13000	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	18500	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	1500	10500	....	....	....	....
To other Ports	....	....	....	200	....	....
Total	6000	74000	13000	200	....	....

Notwithstanding there was more favorable intelligence from New York to-day, the leading markets here were dull and heavy. The season for shipment is now about closed, and the speculative demand is comparatively light—hence the inactivity.

The Flour market was dull and heavy, with sales of only about 2000 brls, at $4.90 for white winter extras; $3.75@4 25 for spring extras; and $3.50@3.75 for spring superfine.

Winter storage on grain commenced to-day (15th). All grain stored to-day is subject to only 1c storage up to the 15th of next April; but grain in store ten days (or any fraction thereof) previous to the 15th, is subject to ½c additional storage. Receipts for grain, therefore, dated to-day, brought ½c per bushel higher than others.

The Wheat market declined 1½@2c per bushel—with light sales at 70½@71½c for No. 1 Spring, and 64@65c for No 2 Spring. Winter wheat was entirely neglected.

There was a good inquiry for Corn, and the market advanced ½@¾c, with sales of about 140,000 bushels, at 23½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 22@22c for Mixed in store.

Oats were in good demand and firm, with sales at 15@15½c in store. Rye declined ½@1c—with light transactions at 30@31c. No. 2 Barley was sold at 15c in store. Highwines quiet at 14c. Timothy Seed steady at $1 40@1 46.

The Provision market begins to be interesting. To-day we report sales of 700 brls Mess Pork in lots, at $10.50 for present delivery, and $10 25@10.50 for delivery next week. Lard is steady, with sales to-day of 50 brls prime Leaf at 7c. Tallow is firm, with sales of city at 8@8½c.

There was a good demand for Hogs, and the market was active and firm at $2.25@2.85. Beeves were quiet and unchanged.

Freights were firm, at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat to Buffalo.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15

FREIGHTS—Firm. The engagements were as follows: To Port Colborne—schr Thos. F. Parks, corn at 13½c. To Buffalo—schrs Fanny Gardner and Hibbard, wheat at 15c; schrs Huntress, Dio Vernon and Matt Root, corn at 14c.

FLOUR—Received, 8994 brls; shipped, 6000 brls. Market quiet. Sales—50 brls "Island Queen" white winter at $4.90 del; 60 brls naked winter extra at $4.50del; 250 brls "Chatsworth" choice spring extra at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Favorite" and 43 brls "Sciota" at $4.15 del; 100 brls "St Louis" at $4.05 del; 200 brls "Galesburgh" and 100 brls "McKinney" at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Mineral Point" 100 brls "Jackman," 100 brls Janesville "Center," 100 brls "Lillian," 90 brls "Brick City," and 400 brls good spring extra at $4.00 del; 100 brls spring extra at $3.90 del; 50 brls "Spring Mills" at $3.85 del; 100 brls "City Mills," and 50 brls "Planet" at $3.75 del; 123 brls "Fort Byron," and 75 brls "Winona" on p. t.; 100 brls spring superfine at $3.60 del; 50 brls "Fountain City" at $3.90 del; 50 brls "Tipton" at $3.50 del; 100 brls winter superfine at $3.70 del; 100 brls "Arcadia" winter super at $3.75 del; 50 brls choice spring super at $3.65 del; 50 brls spring super at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.00 del.

WHEAT—Received, 96,961 bu.; shipped, 74,000 bu. Market declined 1½@2c ℘ bushel. Sales 1500 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 70½c; 4,000 bu do at 71c; 2,000 bu (to-day's receipts) at 71c; 5,000 bu do at 71½c; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 64c; 15,000 bu do at 64½c; 3,000 bu do at 65c; 16,000 bu do (to-day's receipts) at 65c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 55c; 400 bu do at 54c.

CORN—Received, 69,847 bu; shipped, 13,000 bu. Market ½@¾c better. Sales 35,000 bush Canal Mixed afloat at 23½c; 56,000 bu do at 24c f. o. b.; 20,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 3,000 bu do at 22½c; 18,000 bu do (to-day's receipts) at 21½c; 15,000 bu do at 23c; 10,000 bu September receipts at 22c.

OATS—Received, 4,098 bu; shipped, 200 bu. Market ½c better. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 15c; 5,000 bu do at 15½c; 4,000 bu do at 16c afloat.

RYE—Received, 6,393 bu. Market ½@1c lower. Sales, 400 bu No 1 in store at 31c; 700 bu do at 30½c; 1,600 bu do at 30c; 1,200 bu do afloat 31c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 21c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,481 bu. Market dull. Sales, 400 bu No 2 in store at 15c; 145 bags do at 20c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales, 88 bags prime at $1.46; 40 sks good at $1.40.

HIGHWINES—150 brls at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—300 brls Mess Pork, present delivery, at $10 50; 300 brls do for delivery next week at $10.50; 100 brls Mess Pork, for delivery next week, at $10.25; 50 brls prime leaf Lard at 7c. Mess Beef nominal at $8.00; Extra Mess, $9 00.

TALLOW—Firm. Sales, 40 brls prime city at 8½c; 50 brls do at 8c; 15 brls country at 7½c.

HIDES—Quiet. Sales at the following quotations:—Dry Flint, 12@12½c; Green Salted, 6@6¼c.

HOPS—12 brls Wisconsin at 15c.

BROOM CORN—10 tons choice at $70.

BUCKWHEAT—47 bgs at 25c on track.

EGGS—Fresh in demand at 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens $1 00@1.25 ℘ doz; Turkeys 6@6½c ℘ D.

POTATOES—200 sks Neshannocks at 25c.

LIVESTOCK—Received, 4767 Hogs; 546 Beeves. There was a good demand for Hogs by packers and the market is firm, with an upward tendency. Beef Cattle are quiet. Sales.

220 Hogs averaging	245 Dead	2.85
40 "	270	2.80
45 "	235	2.80
140 "	200	2.80
170 "	230	2.80
145 "	220	2.80
50 "	210	2.80
60 "	275	2.80
175 "	243	2.60
24 "	245	2.80
140 "	270	2.62
94 "	265	2.60
15 Beeves	1164	2.75
15 "	1000	2.00
21 "	1046	2.51
43 "	1135	2.25

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 13, 1861.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 5,361.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.......7½ @8
Medium.......6½ @7
Ordinary.......5 @6

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 8½c.
The general average of the market is 7c.
The most of the sales range from 6@7½c.
Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,945.

This is 2,080 head less than last week, and 1,681 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 2,491 head, while the number to-day being 5,361 shows 1870 head more than the average, and 1,797 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1,993	Illinois	497
Pennsylvania	143	Kentucky	233
Ohio	1,171	New Jersey	51
Indiana	365	Michigan	405
Canada	66	Connecticut	50

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Universal brightness in the weather, and universal gloom upon all the owners of cattle. Prices are not so much worse than yesterday, but sales are slower, and no hope of selling all out. This is the report of every one to us; and we reply, how can any other result be expected, with 6,000 bullocks on the market in one week, and that the first flush week of the poultry season, and with all the butchers' stalls loaded with cheap pork and mutton, for we have 41,690 butchers' animals on the market? With such an overwhelming supply it is wondered that beef cattle hold up at the price they have sold for this week, and that they would not only that everybody appears to be flush of money, and everyone [illegible] ability to pay cost. If they could be sure of the weather remaining cool they would take all the stock; but as it has regularly turned warm and rainy every Saturday for five weeks, they are not sure, and therefore will not take all the bullocks off the seller's hands—some must be left over, and we must report a very hard closing of the market for the poorest quality.

THE HOG MARKET

Receipts this week 26,856.

The report from the Superintendent of the mar[ket] ...

[illegible] at [illegible] live weight, for corn fed hogs, and the receipts [illegible]. The supply is the largest ... [illegible] ... will glut the market.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead wgt
First quality corn-fed, large size	4 @4¼	4¾@5
Second quality corn-fed	3¾@4	4½@4¾
First quality, small size		
Inland prime, for market		
Large size still-fed, fat	3¾@4	4½@4¾
Inferior quality still-fed fat	3¾@3	4 @4

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Flour exhibits little more activity, and is a shade firmer, without change in prices. Sales 3,870 brls, at $5.30@5.35 for rejected; $5 50@5.55 for super state; $5.65@5.75 for extra state; $5.50@5.55 for super western; $5.65@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour rules firmer, with a fair demand. Sales 1,200 brls at $5.50@5.85 for super; $5.70@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady, at $3.25@4 40. Corn meal in moderate request. Sales 300 brls Brandywine at $3.30@3.35.

WHISKY—A shade firmer. Sales 950 brls at 20½@21c.

GRAIN—Wheat fully 1c better, with a pretty good demand for export at the advance. Sales 45,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 20@1.26; 18,000 bu Racine spring at $1.24@1.26; 78,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.26@1.30; 37,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.30@1.31; 5,400 bu red state at $1.34@1.36; 8,600 bu Canadian club at $1.29; 48,800 bu winter red western at $1 37@1.39; 1,600 bu amber Michigan at $1.40@1.41; 14,800 bu amber Green Bay at $1.30; 9,400 bu white Ky at $1 48@1.50; 24,600 bu white Ohio, Ind and Mich at $1.40@1.48. Rye scarce and firmer; moderate sales at 83@84c. Barley more active and decidedly firmer. Sales 21,000 bu at 66c for Canada East; 65@75c for state; 73c for Bay Quinte; 85c for prime Canada West. Corn—Less doing but market generally without change. Sales 147,000 bu at 60c for damaged mixed western; 65@66c for good, sound shipping do afloat and in store; 70c for western yellow; 72c for southern yellow. Oats firmer. Sales at 45@46c for Canada and 47@48c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower. Sales 100 brls at $14 00@14.50 for mess; $13 00 for thin mess; $9.00@9 50 for prime. The Government contract for 1,200 brls prime mess, was $14 93. Beef rules quiet and unchanged. Sales 200 brls at $4 00@4 50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 do for mess; $11.00@12.00 for repacked mess; $13 00 for extra mess. The Government contract for extra mess was awarded at $14.87¼. Prime mess beef inactive; beef hams quiet at $15.50@16. Cut meats rule dull.

and rather easier for shoulders; moderate sales at 4½@4¾ for shoulders, and 5@5½ for hams; Dressed hogs active and firm at 5c; bacon in good demand, chiefly for future delivery, at 6¾@7. Lard rules dull; sales 8½@9¾c. Butter firm and less doing for export; 10@14 for Ohio, and 14@20 for state. Cheese steady at 5¾@6 for Ohio, and 6¼@7¼ for state.

GROCERIES—Molasses quiet; sales 10 hhds Barbadoes at 36c. Coffee—Rio more active and prices are a little firmer; sales 4,000 bags at 1 @16c. Tallow in fair demand; sales 41 hhds prime western at 9½@9¾c. Sugar—Raw quiet; sales 180 hhds Cuba at 8@8¼c; 69 hhds Melado, part at 5¾c; and by auction, 900 hhds same at 8½@8¾c, cash.

STOCKS—Parties are realizing and the market is all down and dull. C & R I 57¾; C & T 37¾; G & C 73¼; M S 19¾; do guartd 40¼; M C 53¾; Reading 35¼; Harl prefd 34¼; Huds 40¼; Erie 34¼; do pfd 60¼; N Y C 80¼; Pac Mail 97¼; Erie 5th bonds 75¼; Cal 7s 89½; Va 6s 48¼; Mo 44¼; U S 6s '65, 89; do '81 regtd 94¼.

OSWEGO, Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and unsettled. Sales 6600 bu No 2 Chicago spring at $1.00; 6500 bu No 1 do at $1.02; 13,000 bu do on private terms, but supposed to be at $1.04; 2800 bu Canada club at $1 02; 7000 bu choice do at $1.07; 7000 bu winter red Ind at $1.16, and 1700 bu white Canadian at $1.25. Corn held at 52c with sales. Barley unchanged. Sales 3600 bu Bay Quinte at 55c. Rye in moderate demand and market buoyant. Sales 8000 bu Canadian at 68¼c, and 2000 bu do at 69c. Peas steady.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged. Flour 60c and wheat 18c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—146 brls flour, 237,000 bu wheat, 14,400 bu corn, 27,200 bu barley, 3500 bu rye, 10,500 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—5000 brls flour, 142,000 bu wheat, 21,400 bu corn, 4400 bu barley, 1500 bu rye.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Very quiet; a few small transactions; prices unchanged; sales 345 brls—75 brls fine at $4.00; 30 brls Ohio and Iowa at $5 50@5.75; 75 brls Indiana at $5.25, and 15 brls at $5.00—closing dull, with the demand mostly for home trade.

GRAIN—Wheat less active and prices unchanged. Sales 27,300 bu and 6,700 bu Racine club on p. t.; 2,300 bu Cleveland red winter at $1.05¼; 12,800 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 90c; 2 300 bu do at 89c; 3,000 bu Chicago red winter and Indiana at $1.07. Corn in fair demand. Sales 36,000 bu at 42c. Oats in good inquiry. Sales 15,500 bu at 28c. Barley dull and heavy; last sales at 49c. Rye quiet.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED.......Nov. 15.

Stmr Michigan, Stewart, Ontonagon, 250 hides, 60 brls flour, 90 pkgs fish, 49 bu oats.
Stmr Planet, Nicholson, Collingwood, 26 pkgs fish
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Bark Sam Ward, Buckley, Presque Isle, 299 tons coal, 40 cords bark.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Green Bay, 180 m lumber.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Peshtigo, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath
Brig Algoma, McGwynn, Menominee, 165 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Clancy, Macon Hill, 100 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr R H Harmon, Burke, Buffalo.
Schr Speed, Wessman, Muskegon, 91 m lumber.
Schr Grape Shot, Chandler, Buffalo, 167 m lumber.
Schr J L Shank, Vanderbeck, Racine, 18 m brick.
Schr Fisher, Walker, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Monsoon, Harris, Buffalo.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Sand Bay, 45 cds wood.
Schr W H Hibbard, Davis, Presque Isle, 333 tons coal.
Schr Huntress, Culver, Presque Isle, 300 tons coal
Schr Queen of the West, Farguson, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Grand River, 88 m lumber.
Schr John Lilly, Thompson, Milwaukee, 1000 pork brls.
Schr Orion, Burgh, Washington Harbor, 61 cds wood, 25 m timber.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland, 40 m staves, 20 m shingles.
Schr St Andrew, Norris, Presque Isle, 439 tons coal.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Buffalo, 1290 brls salt.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Geo Foster, Smith, Holland, 65 m lumber.
Schr Active, Tart, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Hughs, Manitowoc, 750 m shingles, 60 cds wood.
Schr Clyde, Fellows, Buffalo, 1024 brls salt.
Schr J H Drake, Borden, Buffalo.
Schr Jupiter, Hawkins, Buffalo, 160 ton coal.
Schr Honest John, Rowland, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville, 90 cds wood.
Schr Belle Sheridan, Davis, Oswego, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Holland, 98 m staves.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr David Tod, Blue, Buffalo, 260 tons coal.
Schr Ardent, Stocks, Harrisville, 40 m lumber, 50 pkgs fish.
Schr Saco, Wood, Buffalo.
Schr Roanoke, Gallin, Centreville, 90 cds wood.
Schr Atlantic, Morey, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Lookout, Morey, Buffalo, 920 brls salt.
Schr Sea Star, Reddick, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Matt Root, Blanchard, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Schr Mary Reid, Kalamazoo, 55 cds wood.
Scow Storm, Williams, White Lake, 65 m lumber.

CLEARED.......Nov. 15.

Prop Mineral Rock, Ryder, Collingwood, 4,411 brls flour, 417 bags seeds, 76 do corn.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 17,100 bu wheat, 280 brls flour, 337 brls highwines.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 10 tons merchandise.
Bark Adriatic, Miner, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat.
Bark Invincible, Kendrick, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Green Bay.
Bark Sturgis, Faith, Oswego, 15,600 bu wheat.
Brig Banner, Lord, Colborne, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Geo Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr Cuyahoga, Roberts, Buffalo, 14,700 bu corn.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Active, Tart, Muskegon.
Schr Clyde, Fellows, Oswego, 12,500 bu wheat.
Schr Honest John, Rowland, Muskegon.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr Bell Sheridan, Davis, Oswego, 12,300 bu wheat.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Holland.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Kalamazoo.
Schr Morning Light, Hes, Ogdensburgh, 11,800 bu wheat, 600 brls flour.
Schr Di Vernon, Ingraham, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Saco, Wood, Oswego, 16 000 bu corn.
Schr Roanoke, Gallia, Wolf River.
Schr Atlantic, H G Morey, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Lookout, C P Morey, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Racine, Chauncey, Maconville.
Schr Fisher, Walker, Kalamazoo.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, St Joseph.
Schr John Lillie, Thompson, Milwaukee, 2000 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargent, Green Bay.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Grand River.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Racine.
Schr Gipsey, Jamison, Muskegon, 2400 bu oats, 800 bu corn, 100 brls flour and sundries.
Scow Storm, Williams, White Lake, 10 tons sundries.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

ARRIVED.......Nov. 14.

Badger State, LaSalle, 5273 bu wheat.
Stars and Stripes, LaSalle, 5200 bu wheat.
E D Harmon, LaSalle, 3700 bu corn, 1650 bu wheat.
Maria, Kankakee, 975 bu corn, 1300 bu oats, 664 bu rye, 9 bu beans, 140 bu wheat, 1000 lbs flour.
S A Douglas, LaSalle, 123 tons coal.
Arizona, LaSalle, 5000 bu corn.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5500 bu wheat, 11 bu hemp seed, 62 bu tim seed.
Humboldt, Ottawa, 5300 bu corn.
Sultan, Ottawa, 4774 bu corn.
Old Abe, Lockport, 2000 bu corn, 3000 bu oats, 70 bu barley, 175 bu wheat.
Nile, LaSalle, 2428 bu rye, 2332 bu corn, 185 bu wheat, 1230 lbs rags.

CLEARED.......Nov. 14.

Ohio, Joliet, 63,273 ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Banner State, LaSalle, 640 bu beans, 100 brls salt.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 78,573 ft lumber, 35 m lath. 6 brls apples.
Humboldt, Joliet, 3 brls flour.
Lincoln, Morris, 535 lbs furniture.
Central City, LaSalle, 49,458 ft lumber, 565 lbs wooden ware.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 44236 ft lumber, 10 m siding, 20 m lath, 990 lbs iron.
Time, LaSalle, 58,000 ft lumber.
Armenia, LaSalle, 1030 brls salt, 11,200 lbs pig iron.
Alida, LaSalle, 100 brls salt.
Mary Emory, Ottawa, 85,080 ft lumber, 20 m lath, 423 lbs nails.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 11th—		
Prop Jefferson,	Oswego,	Cleveland.
Prop Vermont,	do	do
Schr Persian,	do	Chicago.
On the 12th—		
Bark Northern Light,	do	Detroit.
Bark Indiana,	do	Milwaukee.
Brig Sultan,	New York,	Chicago.
Schr R J Gibbs,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Schr Augustus Ford,	do	do
Schr Harriet Ross,	do	do
Schr Mussey,	do	Chicago.
Schr Norwegian,	do	Toledo.
Schr Conquest,	do	do
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 11th—		
Schr Geo Davis,	Chicago,	Ogdensburgh.
Schr Jas Coleman,	Kingston,	Pt Stanley.
On the 12th—		
Prop Young America,	Milwaukee,	Ogdensburgh.
Prop Akron,	Detroit,	do
Brig Frontier City,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Cape Horn,	do	do
Schr Lookout,	Chicago,	do
Schr A G Morey,	do	do

LAYING UP.—We noticed two or three sail vessels were being stripped this morning preparatory to going into winter quarters. The propeller Rocket, which arrived from Green Bay this forenoon, goes into winter quarters after discharging her cargo. The Central propellers on this lake will go into winter quarters on their arrival.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

General Notices.

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR.—C. H. CHANDLER & CO., No. 274 South Water Street, Offer to the Trade Ten Tons of a prime article, in barrels and sacks. no14-h313-1w

DRY CLEAR LUMBER.—To close a consignment, I will offer great bargains in good seasoned Clear Lumber. JOHN GARRICK, 162 South Water street. no14-h335-1w Range No. 2, up stairs.

NOTICE.—As my wife, Anna Henriette, has left my bed and board, without due cause or provocation, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her, and I hereby notify her that if she does not return within eight days, I shall consider myself as separated from her. OLE JORGENSON. Chicago, Nov. 13, 1861.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market. PETER MACQUEEN. [no15-h373-3w] A. S. GRINDON.

RARE CHANCE.—The undersigned will pay $1 each for ten good men to join a Company to be designated by the subscribers. Mechanics preferred. Apply at 124 West Randolph street. G. GUTHRIE, WM. M. DUNN. no13-h329-3t

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!! 50 Tons STRAW BOARDS Received on consignment and for sale low. no13-h325-1m G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 1/2 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. Tin Plate and Sheet Iron dealers, no6-h138-1stp-1m 199 & 201 Randolph street.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—162 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 162 Dearborn street or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3244. Remember that at THIS office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help. no1-h-2w

QUERY.—"Why should house-keepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine wood, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble. no6-h14-2m

Miscellaneous

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co. Of Cincinnati, O.
Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank, Union Bank

DISCREDITED.

No. 1.......VALUE 95 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois

No. 2.......VALUE 90 CENTS
Bank of Illinois, Edgar County Bank, Bank of Sparta, Bank of Ashland, Cumberland County Bank, Mahaska Bank.

No. 3.......VALUE 85 CENTS
E. I. Tinkham, & Co's B'k, United States Stock Bank, International Bank.

No. 4.......VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America, Illinois River Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Ohio River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Fayette Bank.

No. 5.......VALUE 77 CENTS
American Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Illinois Central Bank, Highland Bank. Illinois State Security B'k

No. 6.......VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7.......VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Bull's Head Bank, Jackson County, Kankakee Bank, Bond County Bank, Olympia Bank, Columbian, State Stock Bank, Central Bank, Peoria, Western Bank of Illinois, Bank of Elgin, Wheat Growers' Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Warren County

No. 8.......VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Geneseo, Bank of Aledo, Bank of Federal Union, Toulon Bank, Bank of Metropolis, Franklin Bank, Bank of Brooklyn,

No. 9.......VALUE 55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank, Prairie State Bank, Bank of Albion, Bank of Southern Illinois, Bank of Republic,

No. 10.......VALUE 52 CENTS.
Mississippi River Bank, Illinois State Bank. Naragansett Bank,

REDEEMED BY THE AUDITOR:

Alliance Bank...55¼ cts. Farmers' B'k of Illinois, Metropolis...61 cts.
American Exchange Bank...61 Farmers' & Traders' Bank...58
Bank of Aurora...63 Frontier Bank...63
Bank of Benton...63 Garden State Bank...61
Bank of Carmi...64¾ Grand Prairie B'k...60
Bank of Chester...64¾ Grayville Bank...54
Bank of the Commonwealth...63 Hampden Bank...55
Bank of Elgin...65 Humboldt Bank...55
Bank of Naperville...63 Jersey County B'k...68½
Bank of Pike County...63 Kaskaskia Bank...52
Bank of Quincy...63 Lafayette Bank...57
Bank of Raleigh...57 Lancaster Bank...56
Belvidere Bank...57 Merchants' & Drovers' Bank...61
Canal Bank...57 Morgan County Bk...53
Citizens' Bank...57 National Bank...58
City Bank...57 New Market Bank...53
Commercial Bank, Palestine...56 Plowman's Bank...53
Commercial Bank...55 Railroad Bank...55
Corn Exchange B'k...55 Reed's Bank...53
Corn Planter's B'k...54 Rock Island Bank...53
Douglas Bank...54 Shawanese Bank...53½
Farmers' Bank...53 Southern Bank of Illinois...53
Farmers' B'k of Canton...53 Union County B'k...51

☞ We pay the above rates in Gold or Exchange on New York.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

Current from Two to Five per cent Discount.

UNCURRENT.

No. 1.......75 CENTS.
Farmers Bank, Two Rivers, Monroe County Bank. Lebanon Valley Bank, Wisconsin Valley Bank,

No. 2.......70 CENTS.
Bank of Oconto, Bank of North America, Bank of Green Bay, Central Bank, Dodge County Bank, Oconto County Bank. Reedsburg Bank, State Stock Bank,

No. 3.......65 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank, Chippewa Bank, Southern Bank, Portage County Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Bank of Albany, Waukesha County Bank, City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wood County Bank.

No. 4.......55 CENTS.
Arctic Bank, Bank of Appleton, Osborn Bank, North Western Bank. St. Croix River Bank,

No. 5.......50 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank, Bank of Horicon, Hall & Bros. Bank, Bank of Sheboygan, Pioneer Bank, Badger Bank, Tradesman's Bank, Citizens' Bank, Wisconsin Bank, Kalamazoo Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

☞ We pay in GOLD Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their Packages "To be Collected of Wright & Brother," F. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere. oc21-g92-1m

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium,
AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House,
Which will be sold at from 20 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc28-g388-3m

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street, (up stairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
WEBSTER & GAGE,
oc28-g388-3m 78 LAKE STREET.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S
HATS!!
In Beaver, Felt & Straw.
A full selection for Winter Wear,
41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Formerly S. J. HUBSTON & SHAW.
oc28-g386-1m

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 30 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, whiskers and beard full, has rather a down look, and seldom speaks to strangers without asking for tobacco. Had on, when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat, and felt hat. Was last seen in Adams county going north. Information thankfully received.
oc16-h12dw ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few
OFFICER'S SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS,
extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 26 Clark Street, over U. S. Express Office. oc11-ly

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Just received PRIME CHEESE, BUTTER, CRANBERRIES, APPLES, &c. All articles of Produce sold on Commission. oc18-g523-1w

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO
$1.50 PER DAY.
oc25-g364. E. WINN & SON Proprietors.

LUMBER!
To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of SEASONED LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding,
Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c., &c. I am just starting, and will and must sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. Orders received promptly attended. Cars loaded in the yard.
Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth. [illegible] READ A. WILLIAMS.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS. Wm. Verbery, 125 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyes and Cleans all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnets. [illegible] Goods and Country Work received. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On West Washington street, probably, a Child's Fur Cape (Siberian Squirrel), considerably worn, and more useful than valuable. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the [illegible] on Washington and Elizabeth streets.

LOST.—A Pony Stallion, sorrel, with two white hind feet and star on forehead. Whoever will return the same, or give information where he can be found, will be suitably rewarded. Apply at 19 Wells street, Room No. 22.

LOST—On Wednesday, in the Post Office, or on Monroe or Clark streets, to Wilmore's Bakery, a heavy chased Oval Gold Bracelet, for which a liberal reward will be paid on its return to this office.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the celebrated tragedian, Mr. COULDOCK. Who will appear in his great character of ANTONIO DE VERNEY. SATURDAY, Nov. 16th, will be presented Couldock's celebrated Drama of THE ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE. Antonio De Verney.......Mr. Couldock. Supported by Miss Huntley, Messrs. Myers, Prior, Marble and the Company. GRAND DANCE.......Miss JENNY HIGHT. To conclude with the Domestic Drama of the CHIMNEY CORNER. Mr. McVicker, Mr. Myers, Miss Hight, Mr. Marble. ☞ Mr. Couldock will shortly appear in his new Drama, entitled JACKSON THE JUDGE. GREAT EXPECTATIONS, from Dickens's great work, is in preparation and will be produced in admirable style.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. NOW OPEN GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, Kingsbury Block, 111 Randolph street. A choice Exhibition of Paintings From the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, New York. Including CHAS. LUCY'S great $10,000 prize picture, "THE PILGRIM FATHERS," T. P. ROSSITER'S grand scriptural painting of "JEREMIAH," With above forty other fine works of art. Open daily from 9 till 1,—2 till 5 and 7 till 9. Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WASTELL, from the Royal Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago, that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give lessons in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. WASTELL, [illegible] avenue.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Gents' and Ladies' Class [illegible] Ladies' Class [illegible] not admitted except those introduced by [illegible] See Box 1057.

Wanted.

WANTED—To Rent a [illegible] three or four furnished Rooms, or a small Cottage House furnished. Address "J. [illegible]" Tremont House.

WANTED—To Rent a House suitable for a small family, on the North Side, east of Clark street, preferred. Address Box 3071, stating location and terms.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife in a private family. North side preferred. Address "LEWIS," Tribune Office. no14-h345-1t

WANTED—A Second-Hand Platform Scale, in good order, for which CASH will be paid. Address Post Office Box [illegible] giving name and address.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—By a good tenant a house near [illegible] part of the city, preferred by family to Horse Cars. Apply to J. L. LEE, corner Clark and Lake streets. no14-h307-1w

WANTED—A young man with a knowledge of the Dry Goods Business. Reference required. B. & G. GOODRICH, 127 & 129 Desplaines street, West Side.

WANTED—A situation as House-keeper in a hotel or some private family where servants are required. The best of references given if desired. Address "Mrs. M. S.," Box 2569, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States to sell the GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machine. This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle-stitch in addition to their original Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus offering purchasers a choice of stitches in both machines. Address WM. H. LOOMIS, General Agent, Chicago. no7 h133-1m

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business easy, pleasant and profitable. Every man can make from $50 to $100 a month. Men of character and ability only need apply. Send stamp for full particulars. A chance to make money honestly. J. R. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 4363.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class Brick House on Prairie avenue, near Old street. The Furniture, nearly new, can be bought very low. YOUNG & SPRINGER, House and Land Agents, 41 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The first-class four story and basement Store, No. 124 Lake street. Inquire of F. MOSELEY, Tremont House, or LUTHER HAVEN, Custom House.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, on the line of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Also a fine set of Rooms connected with it, suitable for a family. For particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill. no11-h127-1w

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, located in the West Division, suitable for a Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate, to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease, eligibly located in the West Division, and suitable for gardens purposes. Apply to J. F. BOSTON, 80 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent or sale. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Basement. Apply to F. M. CUTTING, Room 23, Metropolitan Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT,—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [ap16-f0-ly]

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE To Rent on Reasonable Terms, NUMBER 290 HURON STREET, TWO DOORS EAST OF WOLCOTT. The residence of Lt Col. James D. Graham, Army. no12-h298-1w L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The Waverley House, 233 Kinzie street, one part of Geldings, extra travelers; suitable for a family, either are good family horses. [illegible] Will be separated if desired. Any one desirous of purchasing are requested to call to-day.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Farm ten miles from the city, containing 43 acres; 187 prairie, balance timber; a good House and a large Orchard of Apple and other fruit trees. One of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. Will take other property in part payment—will divide the farm if desired. For particulars address E. CORBIN, Palatine, Cook County, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street Bridge, to sale cheap for cash. no 5-h 1-3t HASS & SLOCUM.

25 HEAD OF HORSES, 200 acres of Land in Wisconsin, a two-horse Wagon and two Double Harnesses, [illegible] exchanged for Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars. The Horses are now in pasture near [illegible]. For particulars, inquire at the ANDERSON [illegible] corner of Canal and Randolph streets, or address "J. C." Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—House and Lot. 280 Wabash avenue. The house was built last year, has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROBERTS, Lake Street. [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $150 CASH.—One smart five (5) horse Steam Engine, having been run about six (6) months, also in excellent, large size Corn sheller, [illegible]. A. G. MOREY, [illegible] Trade Building. no14-h296-1w

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible] house on Indiana, near LaSalle street, [illegible] a very good house on Dearborn street [illegible] [illegible] on Aberdeen [illegible] (three lots of that size). [illegible] with large two-story house, on Indiana [illegible] [illegible] on Chicago avenue [illegible] with a fine three-story house. HENRY [illegible] No. 8 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington [illegible]

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—For sale the well selected Stock of Drug, Grocery and Variety Store. One of the best Country Stands in the West. It has always done the [illegible] of the surrounding country, [illegible]. The store is situated [illegible] miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the town of [illegible] [illegible] This is the greatest chance ever offered. [illegible] apply immediately to the above.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, pleasant well furnished rooms, [illegible] [illegible] no15-h349-1w

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms with board at 113 South [illegible]. A desirable location for business men.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and Day Board to be had at [illegible] State street, second dwelling north of [illegible].

BOARDING. — Desirable [illegible] with board may now be [illegible] street, third door south of [illegible] street.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 233 and 235 South Clark street, [illegible] pleasant front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or [illegible] gentlemen. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] suitable for a family, can be had [illegible] applying at 104 Monroe street [illegible]

BOARDING.—Suits of [illegible] single rooms can be obtained [illegible] Washington street. Also, a few day boarders [illegible].

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, [illegible] West Washington street, [illegible] few day boarders can be accommodated.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rates. Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1861.

SERVED 'EM RIGHT.

[...]efer to the two deputy marshals and [...]ve hunter, who caught a colored [...]r Delaware City, Kansas, on the [...], and attempted to return him to [...]el owner in Platte county, Mo. [...] secured their prey the trio crossed [...]er, but had scarcely reached the [...]ri shore when they were set upon [...]arty of armed secessionists, who ex[...] "*Shoot the d—n jayhawkers.*" [...]AU: A volley fired by the Missouri[...] slave catcher receives a charge of [...]ot in his breast and face; deputy [...] run away and are pursued by [...]rians, whose horses unfortunately [...]ed in a quick-sand; colored party [...] for the river and swims across. [...]the d—n jayhawkers."

MASON AND SLIDELL.

[...] country was electrified yesterday [...]ews that the two great malefac[...]ason and Slidell, rebel commission[...] England and France, had been cap[...] the war steamer San Jacinto, off [...], and safely handed over to Gen. [...] at Fort Monroe. Hardly anything [...]ave given more unfeigned joy to [...]ntry. The success of the coast ex[...] was not hailed with more unani[...] rejoicing by our citizens. It was [...] that Jeff. Davis's government had [...] to Europe on business which [...]emed of the utmost importance, [...] was suspected that their functions [...] a proposition for a joint protecto[...] France and England over the [...]ates, and an extensive scheme for [...] money on the new cotton crop. [...]tely all their papers were taken, [...] the various ramifications of their [...]acy will in due time become [...]

[...]uld be difficult to name two per[...] more odious to loyal citizens than [...] and Slidell. Both are steeped in [...] to their lips. Neither of them has [...] a patriotic breath since they en[...] public life. Mason is an ignorant [...]pous aristocrat, who believes in [...] of every F. F. V. to wallop his [...]ger. Beyond this he knows noth[...] and thinks there is nothing to be [...]. He is probably the most insolent [...] ever held a seat in the Senate, [...]cepting Butler of South Carolina. [...] speech in that body was a declara[...] that he considered himself just as [...] traitor as Wigfall, and just as [...]titled to expulsion as that vaga[...]. But with all his insolence, his van[...] malice and his treason it must be [...] that Mason was always sincere. He [...] and acted from profound convic[...] and his convictions were based upon [...]ness of intellect aggravated by a [...] of early training. Not so Sli[...] Born and bred in New York, [...] adopted slave driving principles [...] avenue to wealth, and the secession [...] as an avenue to power. He is the [...]vel of the rebellion—cunning, re[...] and as devoid of conscience as a [...]. He is probably the most dangerous [...] that could be sent to operate on the [...] court, whose language he speaks [...] native. But Commodore Wilkes [...]en his nice basket of eggs, and not [...] of them will ever be hatchet. [...] discovery of the lucky prize seems [...] been the result of accident. Com[...] Wilkes was returning with the [...]cinto from the African station, and [...]ed to arrive at Cienfuegos just in [...] learn that Mason and Slidell had [...] passage on a British steamer at [...]. Accordingly he steered across [...]ck, brought her to, and took off [...] fledged plenipotentiaries against [...] vigorous protest. Mr. Eustis, former [...]r of Congress from Louisiana, who [...]cting as Secretary to Slidell, made [...] resistance, but finally came along. [...] Eustis, by-the-way, is a native of [...], Massachusetts, and will be very [...] at home in Fort Warren. Com[...], who performed this noble service [...] country, was the commander of the [...] expedition to the Antarctic [...], which bears his name. He is a na[...] of New York, and entered the service [...]

[...] the right of seizing the rebels on a [...] vessel, it may be said that the Eng[...] government have always maintained [...] right of search on the high seas, and [...] will not be likely now to deny that [...] unless they have stronger sympa[...] with the rebellion than any that ap[...] on the surface. The vessel on which [...] were found was the Vera Cruz and [...]ampton mail steamer Trent. It does [...] appear that any resistance was made [...] British captain to giving them up. [...]fficial dispatches to our Government [...]thheld for reasons, we presume, con[...] with the international questions [...]

☞ The Waukegan *Gazette* considers itself [...] the "piddling little apologies for con[...]," and it is not for us to dispute [...] that point, as it ought to know best [...] *Gazette* makes mouths at the TRIBUNE, [...] several funny things, among others [...] "its belief is founded on the fact that [...] (the TRIBUNE's) insatiate greed nearly [...] the State Central Committee dur[...] the late Presidential campaign." [...] is about the richest joke of the season. [...] books of the TRIBUNE show the proprie[...] to be several thousand dollars out of [...] as their contribution to the campaign [...]. Instead of the Central Committee [...] money to the TRIBUNE, they assessed [...] good round sum, and collected it. There [...] scarcely a day during that struggle that [...] TRIBUNE was not called on to subscribe [...] some object connected with the campaign. [...] should reckon up the sums of cash paid [...] various campaign purposes, including [...] paid to the State Central Committee, for [...] we hold their receipt, and the thou[...] of dollars worth of advertising and job [...] done gratuitously, for local commit[...] and wide-awake clubs, and the campaign [...] papers and documents donated for circu[...], the total amount would *purchase* sev[...] such concerns as the Waukegan *Gazette.*

The Contrabands.

[...] Government will not hereafter neglect [...] means furnished to its hands for the crush[...] of rebellion among a community one-third [...] whose number are black bondmen. It is [...] to have the pictures dispelled which [...] these happy creatures contented [...] willing to carry on the agriculture of the [...] while their masters were fighting in the [...] of treason. But the truth will out, and [...] Sambo, and a constant and increasing [...] of contrabands is setting towards our [...], and over the borders of the loyal [...]. The peninsula of lower Maryland, [...] the two counties of Accomac and North[...] in Peninsular Virginia, is greatly in [...] with this ingratitude of the blacks, if [...] may judge from the following from a [...]delphia exchange: [illegible]